

AMERICAN PROHIBITION
YEAR BOOK

1910

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American Prohibition Year Book For 1910

Two hundred and fifty pages
of the Latest Data, Tables,
Diagrams, Fact and Argument,
Condensed for Ready
Reference.

I L L U S T R A T E D

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General Neal Dow.

Patriot, prophet, warrior, statesman, reformer; author of the Maine Law, 1851, the first state-wide prohibition statute; Prohibition candidate for President in 1880; born, March 20, 1804; died, October 4, 1897.

"Every branch of legitimate trade has a direct pecuniary interest in the absolute suppression of the liquor traffic. Every man engaged, directly or indirectly, in the liquor trade, whether he knows it and means it or not, is an enemy to society in all its interests, and inflicts a mischief upon every individual in it. The 'trade' is an infinite evil to the country and an infinite misery to the people."

After Forty Years.

[Written in honor of the fortieth anniversary of the National Prohibition movement celebrated in Chicago Sept. 24, 1909.]

The faith that keeps on fighting is the one
That keeps on living—yes, and growing great!
The hope that sees the work yet to be done,
The patience that can bid the soul to wait—
These three—faith, hope and patience—they have made
The record of the years that swiftly sped,
Have kept the leaders leading, unafraid
Of what the doubters murmured lurked ahead.

The faith that goes on fighting—through the night
It notes the gleam of each far distant star;
It sees the glimmer of the dawning light
Deep in the dark that shrouds the things that are.
It has done much, this faith serene and strong,
Unmindful of the ashes of defeat,
But, trusting in the right against the wrong,
Has been as trumpet call or drum's loud beat.

Men have their principles, but when they lose
They turn to others, and with scarce a pause.
Yet all these years there have been none to choose
Another guerdon than this mighty cause.
In history's pages many things appear—
The great, the splendid actions and the mean—
But this has been recorded year on year
Upon a page imperishably clean.

To place contentment in a nation's homes,
To drive out fear for cheer in children's hearts,
Is more than to uprear a thousand domes
Or dominate the world and all its marts,
So who may know how well the race is run
Until we crown the victor soon or late?
The faith that keeps on fighting is the one
That keeps on living—yes, and growing great!

—Wilbur D. Nesbit



Foreword.

The American Prohibition Year Book in its issue for 1910, comes before the public for the tenth year. Its circulation extends to all parts of the world. The Year Book is generally conceded to be the highest authority on the American liquor problem. Business men, Clergymen, students, and temperance workers everywhere, receive its facts and arguments as coming from one who speaks with authority. Great care is taken in the compilation of statistics and facts, so that they may be used with safety by those who want to circulate only the truth on this stupendous Governmental question.

This volume is not perfect, but its friends will probably declare that it is an improvement over previous editions. The book has been enlarged again this year, in order to cover the many phases of the battle for prohibition.

The managing editor of this volume has been *Fred D. L. Squires*, the capable editor of the Associated Prohibition Press, who has prepared and arranged the splendid material in this book.

We are indebted to United States government officials, governors of states and other distinguished citizens, including scientists and temperance workers throughout the world, who have heartily coöperated in making the American Prohibition Year Book a complete and authoritative compendium.

It is hoped the American Prohibition Year Book for 1910 will be as kindly received in America and in foreign countries as have been its predecessors and that it may be helpful in building up the Prohibition Reform throughout the earth.

The contents of this Year Book, as heretofore, are copyrighted, but permission is at all times freely given to editors, speakers, writers, campaign committees and field workers for the use of any material herein, upon request.

Chicago, February 1, 1910.

*Charles R. Jones,
Alonso E. Wilson.*

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The World's Greatest Problem.

Civilization is in life and death grapple with appetite and greed.

One or the other must go down, but the horizon gleams of prophecy already herald the sunrise of the Better Day.

Scientific Truth, the Commonsense of Commerce, the irresistible power of Enfranchised Democracy and militant Civic Righteousness are uniting in world-wide strength to free humanity from the oppression of Organized Vice.

A thousand dreams of progress are being realized by brave, far-seeing leaders in every field of human activity; a thousand avenues of reform open their vistas of hope to the eager hearts who have so long seemed helpless in the grip of dominant hypocrisy, sham, and tradition.

But, everywhere, the people, roused by bitter experience, are awakening to the fact that every avenue of social advance is blocked by the agents and emissaries of capitalized temptation.

The leaders of the National Prohibition Movement in America have from the first based their whole propaganda on the strategic relation of the liquor problem to every other question affecting the future of the race, and the vital importance of this conception is now being realized by reformers in every land.

For, despite the charges of the indifferent and the frenzied claims of its retreating foes, the Prohibition cause is to-day and has always been—not a reform of “one idea”—but a movement of a myriad vital phases touching with intimate emphasis the every-day life of the people and the state.

Considered by itself alone, the liquor question, from its economic standpoint, involves the “*living wage*” of a million families of America, and the totals of its waste rise annually into the billions of dollars. By far the greater proportion of this economic loss is due, not to the willing, voluntary impulse of the men who drink, but to the abnormal and inflated exploitation of the alcohol traffic by the organized and legalized trade still permitted and protected by the state.



Samuel Dickie



Charles R. Jones
Chairman



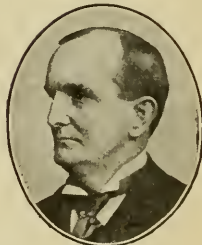
Finley C. Hendrick-
son



James B. Cranfill



Andrew G. Wolfen-
barger
Vice-Chairman



A. A. Stevens



Felix T. McWhirter
Treasurer



Oliver W. Stewart



W. G. Calderwood
Secretary

Prohibition National Executive Committee.

Socially, the liquor traffic in America casts the shadow of its curse across the threshold of five million homes. Whatever the economic loss may have been, the tragedy of blighted hopes, blasted ideals, and stricken character is there, present in varied guise, but always with its bitter sting of remorse.

From a scientific point of view, the study of the alcohol question has led not only to patient and exhaustive research by distinguished leaders and scholars, but it has helped to bring the world of scientific thought into closer touch with the social and political life of the nation, and brought nearer the practical co-operation of the men of academic vision with the forces of popular reform.

Politically, the liquor problem has become the foremost issue of the hour; and the peril of civic corruption, and the permanent ascendancy of graft and bossism through their mutual alliance with the drink traffic, is already provoking political revolution.

In the realm of morals and religion, the liquor traffic has long been recognized as a danger of startling significance, which must be met by the collective wisdom and the united influence of the spiritual forces of the people.

Thus, from every field of human thought and action the Great Reform is receiving constantly augmenting support and reinforcement, and every hour brings more certainly to view assurance of world triumph.

In America, the achievement of state and national abolition of the drink traffic, and the constructive establishment of a new era of government by the people, safeguarded homes, unequalled prosperity of legitimate business, and a clean, untainted ballot, await only the permanent union of patriotic citizens in a political movement of their own, pledged to these issues, and absolutely independent of the old liquor-logged party organizations, whose doom is already marked on the calendar of American civil liberty.

Twenty Years of Liquor Waste.

1888	\$ 818,087,725
1889	840,880,849
1890	902,645,867
1891	979,582,803
1892	1,014,894,364
1893	1,079,483,172
1894	1,024,621,491
1895	970,947,333
1896	962,094,975
1897	993,203,557
1898	1,041,562,868
1899	1,070,689,978
1900	1,172,226,614
1901	1,219,997,990
1902	1,347,783,644
1903	1,410,610,218
1904	1,463,678,530
1905	1,465,901,664
1906	1,608,021,917
1907	1,757,307,854
1908	1,675,838,197

Prohibition as an Economic Problem.

The Prohibition issue as an economic question vitally affects every industry, every profession and every trade.

Whether you realize it or not, the liquor traffic is today and every day curtailing your income, decreasing your output, depreciating your financial credit, and threatening the very future of your financial independence. This is true alike of capitalist or working man, scholar, scientist, and artisan.

Why this is true is shown in the following pages which deal pointedly with the practical relations of the liquor curse to everyday life.

The fact that it is so emphasizes the importance of the enormous figures in which the statistician and reformer have summarized the total loss and waste of the curse in the nation and the world at large.

On the basis of the most conservative and authoritative figures, the drink traffic cost the people of America last year, for liquor bought by retail, more than a billion and a half dollars. Other figures from slightly different premises show that the drink bill of the people of America for 1909, exceeds two billion dollars. The facts are undoubtedly between these two totals, but in any event the amount, thus conclusively and undeniably shown, is staggering to the comprehension.

But these figures are merely the direct cost of liquor bought and paid for. Careful study of the liquor traffic's waste in production; its waste of productive time of criminals, drunkards, incapables; its waste of productive life in premature deaths; its waste in care and support of paupers, prisoners, victims of disease and degenerates, shows that the figures for the direct drink cost of the nation are far less than half its economic waste, to the people, and that after all its license fees and internal revenue have been added and subtracted, there remains a colossal net waste of more than five billion dollars for which the liquor traffic must be held primarily and secondarily responsible.

These facts are verifiable, the most comprehensive basis for their computation being found in Dr. Hopkins "Wealth and Waste." (We understand that a revision of the particular chapters dealing with this point, is now being completed by Dr. Hopkins, bringing the study down to 1910.)

Basing all study of the liquor problem as an economic issue are the figures for the consumption, fairly accurate totals for which are now available in nearly every leading nation of the world, the

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table below giving the consumption of beer, wine and alcohol in twelve leading nations.*

World Consumption of Liquor.

CONSUMPTION OF BEER, WINE AND ALCOHOL.*

Countries	(In Gallons.)	Malt Liquors	Wines	Alcohol
United States,	1,821,867,627	57,738,848	*140,084,436	
United Kingdom,	1,500,709,000	16,646,933	58,138,373	
Russia,	151,633,892	†25,000,000	172,550,500	
Germany,	1,782,778,000	113,583,000	124,313,300	
France,	289,103,000	1,342,830,600	97,177,968	
Spain,	†20,000,000	321,816,000	.....
Belgium,	395,285,258	8,948,200	9,895,000	
Italy,	6,725,000	1,045,961,000	11,150,400	
Austria-Hungary,	545,674,043	119,218,000	†120,000,000	
Denmark,	63,213,000	.....	‡4,000,000	
Sweden,	44,440,000	898,200	10,730,500	
Portugal, . . . . .	.....	87,142,000	.....

*So far as definitely known.

†Estimated. Returns are for 1903, except United States, 1907, and United Kingdom, 1904; France, malt, 1904; Russia and Austria-Hungary, 1901; Italy, wine, 1902; Sweden, wine, 1907. ‡Distilled spirits.

Consumption of Liquor in United States, 1840-1908.

The growth in the consumption of drink is graphically revealed in the following table comparing the totals for twenty-three separate years, the last nine consecutively, from 1840 to 1908 inclusive.

GROWTH OF CONSUMPTION OF DRINK.

From Statistical Abstract of the U. S.

Year, to June 30.	Distilled Spirits, Proof, Gallons.	Wines, Gallons.	Malt Liquors, Gallons.	Grand Total, Gallons.	Consumption per Capita.	per Gallons.
1840	43,060,884	4,873,096	23,310,843	71,244,823	2.52	1.36
1850	51,833,473	6,316,393	36,563,009	94,712,875	2.23	1.58
1860	89,958,651	10,933,981	101,346,669	202,249,301	2.86	3.22
1870	79,895,708	12,225,067	204,756,156	296,876,931	2.07	5.31
1880	63,526,694	28,098,179	414,220,165	505,845,038	1.27	8.26
1882	73,556,976	25,562,694	526,379,980	625,499,650	1.40	10.03
1884	81,128,581	20,481,927	590,016,517	691,627,025	1.48	10.74
1886	73,229,114	25,566,772	642,967,720	741,763,606	1.28	11.20
1888	75,845,352	36,334,818	767,587,056	879,767,226	1.26	12.80
1890	87,829,623	28,945,993	855,692,335	972,467,951	1.40	13.66
1892	97,301,840	28,264,627	987,496,223	1,113,062,690	1.49	15.17
1894	90,541,209	21,882,840	1,036,319,222	1,148,743,271	1.34	15.32
1896	70,725,745	18,701,405	1,113,170,733	1,292,597,883	1.01	15.84
1898	81,594,293	20,568,023	1,164,256,362	1,266,418,678	1.12	15.96
1900	97,356,864	29,988,467	1,221,440,160	1,348,785,491	1.28	16.01
1901	103,455,338	28,396,520	1,258,249,377	1,390,101,235	1.33	16.20
1902	107,726,141	49,763,920	1,381,875,437	1,539,365,498	1.36	17.49
1903	117,669,954	38,238,818	1,449,852,934	1,605,761,706	1.46	18.04
1904	121,087,387	43,311,217	1,499,054,034	1,663,452,638	1.48	18.28
1905	120,869,649	35,059,717	1,538,150,770	1,694,080,136	1.45	18.50
1906	127,851,583	46,485,223	1,699,984,582	1,874,321,388	1.52	20.19
1907	140,084,436	57,738,948	1,821,867,627	2,019,691,011	1.63	21.24
1908	125,379,314	52,121,646	1,828,732,448	2,006,233,408	1.44	20.98
1909	121,130,036	**	1,752,634,426	**	1.37	19.79

*As given in the *World Almanac*, 1910, page 334.

** Figures not yet announced.

Invested in Liquor Properties.

The United States census returns for 1900 and 1905 show a steady increase in the value of property invested in the manufacture of liquors both distilled and fermented. These figures given below do not include the value of saloon property and fixtures, which cannot be less than \$150,000,000 additional. The table herewith shows the growth in property invested in liquor manufacture from 1855 to 1905.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the United States Census Bulletin.)

Census.	Spirits.	Malt Liquors.	Wines.
1850	\$ 5,409,334	\$ 4,072,380	\$.....
1860	12,445,675	15,782,342	306,300
1870	15,545,116	48,779,435	2,334,394
1880	24,247,595	91,208,224	2,581,910
1890	31,006,178	232,471,290	5,792,783
1900	32,540,004	413,767,233	9,838,015
1905	50,101,362	515,636,792	17,775,240

Wages and Wage Earners to Capital Invested.

The figures of the *United States Census* show almost inexhaustible data for prohibition argument. Prohibitionists of every state in the Union can point out to voters the economic evil of the liquor traffic by using the figures available in the *Bulletins of Manufactures* which are issued for each state. As an example of the way in which these figures can be used here is a table which has been put in circulation by the *Connecticut State Committee* showing the proportionate number of wage earners employed and the wages paid in six industries as compared with the liquor production:

GROUP	Capital Invested	Number of Wage Earners	No. of Wage Earners for Each \$1,000,000 Invested	Wages Paid in 1905
Brass Manufactures,	\$40,570,797	15,382	379	\$8,195,527
Hardware,	29,445,329	15,488	532	7,323,041
Silk and Silk Goods,	16,675,954	7,792	467	3,124,394
Woolen Goods,	10,651,584	5,618	527	2,296,483
Rubber Boots and Shoes,	9,532,042	4,706	494	2,430,926
Felt Hats,	3,351,884	5,158	1,540	2,696,091
Malt and Distilled liquors ...	4,202,415	421	100	331,936

The *Bulletins of Manufactures* for every state are comprised in sixty numbers, which may be secured upon application to the Director for the Census, Washington, D. C.

Where Our Money Goes.

The diagram presented on this page is designed to show how much the people of the United States spend every year for the drink traffic as contrasted with church work, education and the leading standard articles of food, clothing and shelter.

How We Spend Our Money.

Foreign Missions,	\$ 10,000,000
Brick,	100,000,000
Churches,	175,000,000
Potatoes,	210,000,000
Silk Goods,	240,000,000
Furniture,	245,000,000
Sugar and Molasses,	310,000,000
Public Education,	325,000,000
Boots and Shoes,	450,000,000
Flour,	455,000,000
Woolen and Worsted Goods,	475,000,000
Cotton Goods,	675,000,000
Lumber,	700,000,000
Printing and Publishing,	750,000,000
Tobacco,	825,000,000
Iron and Steel,	1,035,000,000
Meat,	1,550,000,000
Intoxicating Liquors,	1,675,000,000

The cost of liquors and tobacco is based upon the internal revenue reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. The other expenses are estimated for the year 1909 from the reports of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Census of Manufactures for 1905, the report of the Commissioner of Education and other Government and Census figures.

What Drink Costs the People.

Written for the YEAR BOOK by George B. Waldron, M. A.

To bring the liquor question in its economic aspect home to every hearth stone of the nation, is the need of the hour.

The voter has chiefly been bewildered with columns of figures reaching into the millions and billions, about which abstract reckonings have been written much heated denunciation and exhortation.

The 1910 *YEAR BOOK* is glad to present the following studies of the liquor problem as a matter of intensely concrete interest to every man, woman and child in America, illustrated by comparisons and diagrams, the original conceptions of the author. The studies have been written for the *YEAR BOOK* by the well-known writer on political economy, George B. Waldron, A. M., former statistical editor of the *Voice*, author of "A Hand-book On Currency and Wealth," "The Prohibition Hand-book," and a prominent contributor to the "Encyclopedia of Social Reform," and the "Encyclopedia of Temperance and Prohibition."

The Retail Cost of the Drink Traffic.

What is a fair estimate of the yearly cost to the consumer of intoxicating liquors? The United States Treasury Department in 1887 asked Mr. F. N. Barrett, Editor of the *American Grocer*, of New York City, to make an estimate of the retail cost of the liquor traffic for that year. Mr. Barrett's figures were published in detail and were afterwards found to agree substantially with those of the late Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, who had made an independent estimate for the same year. These figures were assailed at the time by the liquor interests as being too large, and by some of the temperance people as being too small. It would seem, therefore, that they were as near the truth as estimates can well be. The figures have changed in twenty years but the methods then used may still stand as the best within our reach. Government figures supply the basis. The latest at hand are from the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1908, page 575. They are the official estimates of the actual Consumption of the various kinds of intoxicants for the year ended June 30, 1908. Spirits are returned by the Government in "proof" gallons which are much stronger in alcohol than are the actual spirits of commerce. The gain from the addition of water to reduce this strength is probably offset by the alcohol used in the sciences and arts but not withdrawn under the law providing for "denatured" alcohol. Following is the estimate in detail of the retail cost of the liquor traffic for the year ended June 30, 1908:

RETAIL COST OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC—1908.

Kinds of liquors.	Gallons Consumed.	Per Gal Retail.	Total cost.	Per Capita Cost.	Gals.
DISTILLED SPIRITS					
Domestic	121,621,216	\$5.00	\$ 608,106,080	\$ 6.98	1.40
Imported	3,758,098	8.00	30,064,784	.34	.04
MALT LIQUORS					
Domestic	1,821,418,322	.50	910,709,161	10.45	20.89
Imported	7,314,126	1.00	7,314,126	.08	.08
WINES					
Domestic	44,421,269	2.00	88,842,538	1.02	.51
Imported	7,700,377	4.00	30,801,508	.35	.08
TOTAL	2,006,233,408		\$1,675,838,197	\$19.22	23.00

Population June 1, 1908, estimated at 87,189,392.

The total cost of the traffic, according to this estimate, is \$1,675,838,197 for the fiscal year 1908. This is an average per capita of \$19.22 on the officially estimated population of 87,189,392. But the consumption of intoxicants as officially reported is enormous, reaching 2,006,233,408 gallons of all kinds of intoxicating liquors for the same year, or 23 gallons per capita. The fiscal year 1908 was not the record year. That disgrace belongs to the year ended June 30, 1907, during which the total consumption of intoxicants was 2,020,136,809 gallons and their retail cost was \$1,757,307,854, or more than \$81,000,000 higher than for the last recorded year. Either the "hard times" or temperance agitation, or both, are responsible for this slight falling off in 1908. At the officially estimated population of 85,817,239 in 1907 the per capita consumption was the highest on record, reaching 23.54 gallons and the per capita cost was \$20.48. It is worth recording that the American people are spending three times as much money per capita for liquors as were used thirty years ago.

Twenty Years of Liquor Waste.

Figures have been given in detail showing the method of estimating the retail liquor bill of the Nation for the fiscal year 1908. Following the same methods and basing the figures on the official estimates of liquor consumed as shown in the Statistical Abstract of the United States, the accompanying table has been prepared for the twenty years from 1888 to 1908. For convenience of reference the totals are also shown for the year 1878. Estimated and per capita cost and number of gallons of liquors consumed each year show the relative growth of the traffic:

RETAIL LIQUOR TRAFFIC FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Year	Population.	Retail Cost.	Per Capita	Gallons.
1878	47,598,000	\$ 453,278,770	\$ 9.52	8.24
1888	59,974,000	818,087,725	13.64	14.65
1889	61,289,000	840,880,849	13.72	14.60
1890	62,622,250	902,645,867	14.41	15.53
1891	63,844,000	979,582,803	15.34	16.72
1892	65,086,000	1,014,894,364	15.59	17.13
1893	66,349,000	1,079,483,172	16.27	18.20
1894	67,632,000	1,024,621,491	15.15	16.95
1895	68,934,000	970,947,333	14.09	16.57
1896	70,254,000	962,094,975	13.69	17.12
1897	71,592,000	993,203,557	13.87	16.50
1898	72,947,000	1,041,562,868	14.28	17.37
1899	74,318,000	1,070,689,978	14.41	16.82
1900	76,303,387	1,172,226,614	15.36	17.69
1901	77,647,000	1,219,997,990	15.71	17.91
1902	79,003,000	1,347,783,644	17.06	19.49
1903	80,372,000	1,410,610,218	17.55	19.98
1904	81,752,000	1,463,678,530	17.90	20.35
1905	83,143,000	1,465,901,664	17.63	20.38
1906	84,216,433	1,608,021,917	19.09	22.26
1907	85,817,239	1,757,307,854	20.48	23.54
1908	87,189,392	1,675,838,197	19.22	23.00

Population is estimated by Government officials at Washington, except for census years.

The figures herewith given show the squanderings of twenty years in graphic form. Contrast thirty years of the traffic. In 1878 the estimated retail cost of liquors consumed in this country was \$453,000,000. Today it is nearly four times as heavy a burden, or \$1,675,000,000. The per capita cost has also more than doubled from \$9.52 in 1878 to \$19.22 in 1908. A disgraceful record of a Nation's indulgence of appetite and wrong!

England's Drink Bill.

England's drink bill has decreased \$120,603,713.25 during the past 10 years and, with the exception of one year, has shown a steady decline during the decade 1899 to 1908 inclusive. The drink bill as estimated by the late *Rev. Dawson Burns, D. D.*, shows the following record for the quarter century 1884 to 1908:

THE ANNUAL DRINK BILLS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1884-1908.

Year.	Est. Expenditure (revised).	Per head.	Year.	Est. Expenditure (revised).	Per head.
1884	£144,734,214	£4 1 0¼	1897	£174,365,372	£4 7 6¾
1885	141,039,141	3 18 3¾	1898	176,967,349	4 8 0¾
1886	140,550,126	3 17 4¾	1899	185,927,227	4 11 8
1887	142,784,438	3 18 0¼	1900	184,881,196	4 10 4¼
1888	142,426,153	3 17 2¾	1901	181,788,245	4 7 8¼
1889	151,064,035	4 1 3¾	1902	179,499,817	4 5 6¾
1890	159,542,700	4 5 1½	1903	174,445,271	4 2 4
1891	161,765,291	4 5 7¼	1904	168,987,165	3 18 11¾
1892	161,527,717	4 4 9¼	1905	164,167,941	3 15 11½
1893	159,020,709	4 2 8¾	1906	166,425,911	3 16 3
1894	158,932,134	4 1 11½	1907	167,016,200	3 15 9
1895	163,133,935	4 3 4½	1908	161,000,482	3 12 3¾
1896	170,426,467	4 6 4½			



What the Average Drink Bill of Every American Family Would Buy.

(The above photograph of a bill of \$91.00 worth of groceries and household supplies, was taken expressly for the *YEAR BOOK* through the kindness of E. W. Stevens, who arranged the supplies for the picture in his store in Chicago.)

Family Consumption of Liquors.

The family rather than the individual is more properly the unit in average estimates. The average size of the family in the United States today is approximately 4.6 persons. The estimated per capita cost of intoxicants in the fiscal year, as already noted, was \$19.22, and in 1907 it was \$20.48. The average for the two years was \$19.85 per capita, which may be taken as the basis. At 4.6

persons to the family expenditures every year for intoxicating liquors are \$91.31. This is almost exactly 25 cents a day for every day of the year. But millions of American families spend practically nothing on liquors which leaves much more to be spent by the families that do drink. Ninety-one dollars a year per American family! If you want to know what this \$91.00 will do in family necessities, were it not worse than wasted in drink, look on this picture of the things your grocer stands ready to supply for that money. Here is a reproduction of an actual photograph of a bill of \$91.00 worth of goods made up by a Chicago grocer.

Every one of the 16,239,797 families in the United States could buy every year with the money spent for drink:

100 lb. sack of sugar.	10 lbs. vanilla wafers	18 cans sugar corn.
100 lb. sack of rice.	(1 can).	2 bottles olives.
3 bottles of vinegar.	6 pkgs. toasted corn	1 bottle catsup.
5 cans fruit.	flakes.	2 bottles gherkins.
5 pine apples.	2 one lb. cans Lipton's	1 bottle oyster sauce.
1 crate oranges (12	tea.	9 pkgs. seedless raisins.
doz.).	27 cans tomatoes.	9 cans peaches.
6 cakes Olivio soap.	4 pkgs. gold dust.	1 box family soap (66
24 bags flour (3 bbl.).	18 dozen eggs.	bars).
1 package matches (12	1 15 lb. ham.	1 bushel potatoes.
boxes).	4 pkgs. macaroni.	6 pkgs. Superior biscuit.
2 cans & 2 bottles	1 crate tangerines (12	8 cans raspberries.
maple syrup. (2½	doz.).	3 pkgs. quaker oats.
gals.).	9 cans lima beans.	30 quarts cranberries.
6 one lb. cans coffee.	18 cans June peas.	
10 lbs. crackers (1 can).	25 lbs. prunes (1 box).	
10 lbs. ginger snaps (1	10 lbs. Meadow gold	
can).	butter.	

What would be the effect upon the grocery business if our 16,239,797 families spent \$91 a year more for groceries? And what about the farmers and wage earners who raise and manufacture the stock sold by the grocer? What of the mothers, children and babies that now go hungry?

Two Nimble Little Nickels.

Each of the two circles pictured (page 20) represents, as a whole, the value of a nickel. The first circle stands for a nickel spent for a mug of beer and the two little sections cut out show just how much of the five-cent piece goes to the farmer for his grain used in making the mug of beer and how much to the workman in the brewery who brewed it. The second circle stands for a nickel spent at the bakery for a loaf of bread. And here again you can see just how much of this second nickel goes to the farmer for his wheat and to the miller and baker for their work in making the bread. When you spend that nickel for the beer, according to the census figures of 1905, you are paying to the farmer only ten per cent of the nickel for his grain and hops, and

only seven per cent in wages to the man who works in the brewery. That is, 17 per cent, or about one-sixth of the nickel spent for the beer, benefits in its manufacture the farmer and the workingman. In a similar way, following the bread back through the bakery and the flouring mill to the farmer, the latest Government Census shows that 37 per cent of the nickel spent for bread goes to the farmer for his grain and 16 per cent to the baker and the miller in wages, so that a total of 53 per cent, or more than half the nickel spent for bread, goes back to the farmer

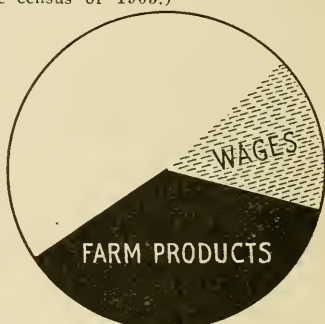
BEER OR BREAD—WHICH?
(Figures based upon the census of 1905.)



A NICKEL

Spent for beer.

(For wages 7 per cent, for farm products, 10 per cent.)



A NICKEL

Spent for bread.

(For wages 16 per cent, for farm products, 37 per cent.)

and the wage earner. The rest of each nickel, after paying the farmer and the workingman for their work, five-sixths in the case of the beer and nearly one-half in the case of the bread, goes to pay railroad freight, rents, interest, profits and cost of retailing. It makes a big difference to the farmer, the baker and the miller whether that nickel goes for beer or for bread. The bread gives them 53 per cent and the beer only 17 per cent, which is a gain in favor of the bread of 36 per cent on every nickel spent for bread, or nearly two cents. (1.8 cents.)

Now, two cents all alone is not much, but when more than 18 billion nickels go for beer instead of bread, as they did last year, the loss to farmers and wage earners amounts to over \$330,000,000 a year. The 18 billion mugs of beer brought only injury and loss to the drinkers and their families, but 18 billion loaves of bread would supply one loaf a day each for a year to nearly 50,000,000 people.

That Ten-Dollar Bill.

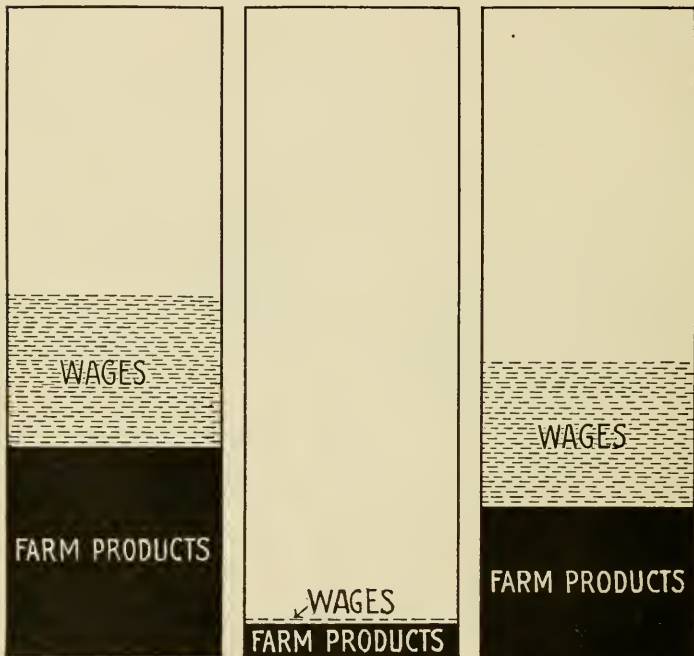
Three workmen leave the shop Saturday night, each with a ten-dollar bill in his pocket to show for his week's labor. One spends his money to supply his family with shoes, another buys a suit of clothes and the third "blows in" his money in a glorious drunk at the saloon. Besides the important difference that two men go home sober, and with their arms full of valuable goods for their waiting families, while one goes home a brute and empty handed, there is the further effect that the spending of their money has upon other workmen and farmers whose labor produced the goods. What this difference is, is shown by the diagrams on the following pages each of which represents the value of a ten-dollar bill. Take the ten dollars that went for shoes. Tracing it back through the shoe factory and the tannery, it is found that \$3.24 of it went to the farmer for his hides and \$2.35 for wages to the shoemakers and tanners. So with the ten dollars that went for a suit of clothes, \$2.31 was returned to the farmer for his cotton and wool and \$2.30 was paid in wages to the spinner, the weaver and the tailor. But of that ten dollars squandered for whiskey, only 49 cents went to the farmer to pay for his grain and but eight cents in wages to the men in the distillery. Farmers and wage earners together received \$5.59 from the man who spent his \$10.00 for shoes, \$4.61 from the man who spent his \$10.00 for clothes, but only 57 cents from the \$10.00 that went for whiskey. The rest of the \$10.00 in each case went to pay railroad transportation, rents, interests, taxes, profits and cost of retailing. Farmers and wage earners get an average of more than half the \$10 when it goes for shoes or clothes, but only 57 cents when it goes for whiskey. They are therefore losing about \$4.50 on every \$10.00 that goes into the saloon instead of for shoes and clothes. Now, there were over 60,000,000 of these ten-dollar bills that went for whiskey last year, which means a loss to the farmer and workingman of \$270,000,000 a year on whiskey alone, to say nothing of the millions more that would go to the railroad men and the retail clerks, but which is now swallowed up in profits by the saloon men. With \$270,000,000 a year lost through whiskey and \$330,000,000 more gone because the nation buys beer instead of bread, farmers and workmen are defrauded of over \$600,000,000 a year. The above facts are based upon the Government Census figures for 1905.

When Drink Money Goes for the Home.

A workingman receives \$10 on Saturday night for his week's wages. The saloons are wide open and before he reaches home his ten-dollar bill has gone for whiskey. He gets a drunk and his family nothing but abuse. On the next Saturday night he

SHOES, CLOTHES OR "BOOZE."

(Figures based on the census of 1905.)



TEN DOLLARS.

Spent for shoes.

(To wages, \$2.35, to farm products, \$3.24.)

TEN DOLLARS.

Spent for whiskey.

(To wages, 8 cents, to farm products, 49 cents.)

TEN DOLLARS.

Spent for clothing.

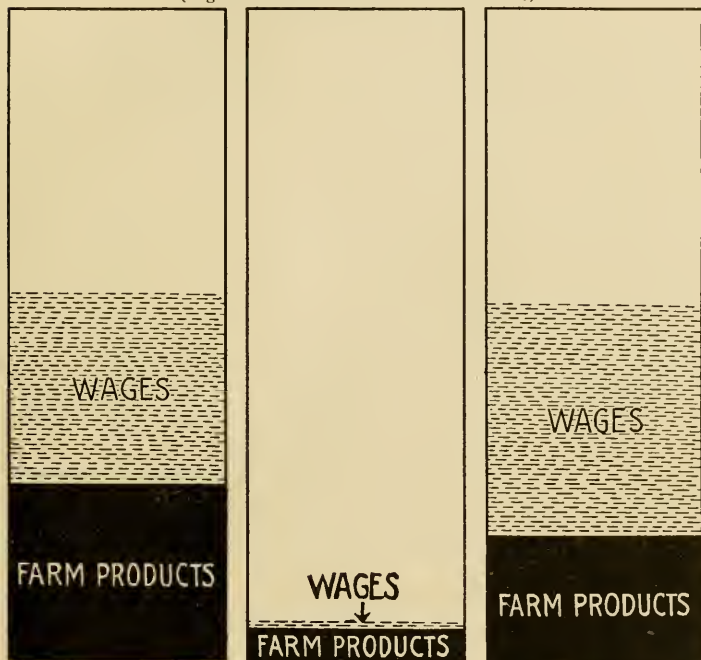
(To wages, \$2.30, to farm products, \$2.31.)

receives another ten-dollar bill, but this time the Prohibition Law has gone into effect, the saloons are closed and he goes home with his money in his pocket. Now, being sober, he sees the cheerless room with bare floor and broken furniture, and so, after supper, he takes his wife to the furniture store and there spends his ten-dollar bill. Another week, the saloons still being closed, a ten-dollar bill goes for carpet, and so the home is trans-

formed. It is easy to see how the man and his family are benefited by this change, but how is it going to help anyone else?

Look at these diagrams and you will see. Every time the man spends \$10 for whiskey we have seen that only 49 cents goes to the farmer for his grain to make the whiskey and but eight cents to the distillery workers. Nearly all the rest goes into the fat pockets of the distiller and the saloon-keeper. When the man spends his \$10 for furniture \$3.55 goes to pay the furniture mak-

HOME OR SALOON.
(Figures based on the census of 1905.)



TEN DOLLARS. Spent for carpets. (To wages, \$2.93, to farm products, \$2.64.)

TEN DOLLARS. Spent for whiskey. (To wages, 8 cents, to farm products, 49 cents.)

TEN DOLLARS. Spent for furniture (To wages, \$3.55, to farm products, \$1.85.)

ers and \$1.85 for the lumber and other materials of the farmer, so that more than half the \$10 (\$5.40) is turned back to the farmer, lumberman and wood worker. Contrast this with the 57 cents that farmers and wage earners get when the \$10 goes for whiskey. When that \$10 is spent for carpets the carders, the spinners and

the weavers get \$2.93 of it while the farmer who raises the wool receives \$2.64. Together they get \$5.57 on every ten-dollar bill spent for carpets. Here is a gain to these producers of just \$5 on every \$10, when the money goes for carpets instead of whiskey. And there were 60,000,000 of these ten-dollar bills squandered for whiskey alone last year!

Distilleries, Breweries and the Farmer.

Liquor manufacturers lay strong emphasis on the market they afford the farmer for his grain. What are some of the facts?

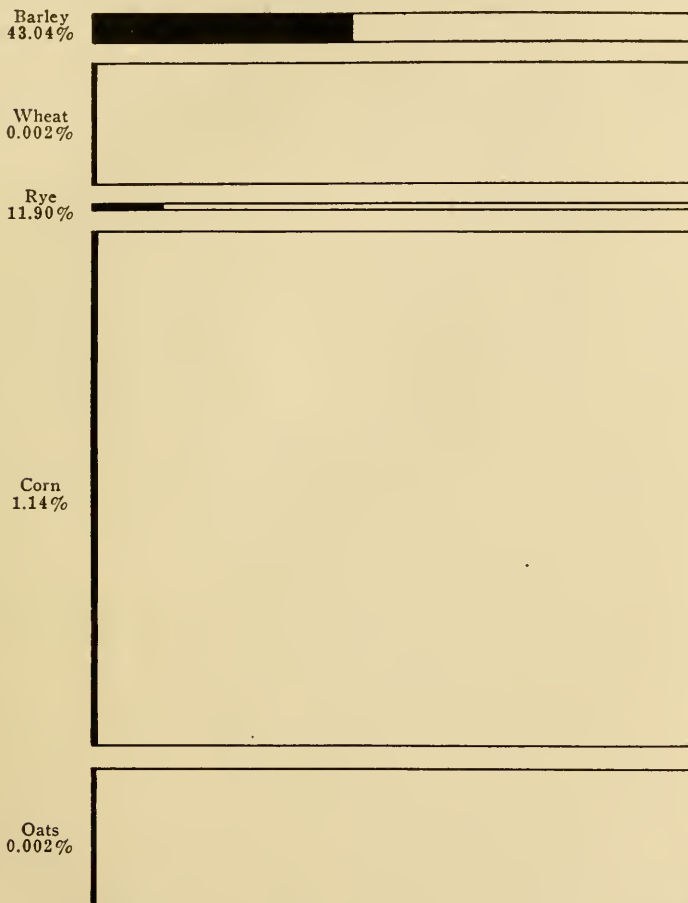
According to the census of 1905 distilled liquors called for raw material to the value of \$25,625,858, malt liquors required \$74,911,619 and wines \$5,693,394, thus enriching (!) the farmers by a total for the three industries of \$106,230,871. The internal revenue report for the year ended June 30, 1908, shows that over 43 per cent of the entire barley crop and nearly 12 per cent of the rye crop went that year into the breweries and distilleries. Practically all the hop crop and molasses, equivalent to the entire home production of the sugar refineries, besides large quantities of grapes and other fruits, are required for the production of spirits, beer and wines.

This is a strong statement if taken at its face value but there are other considerations. At the most, the distilleries and breweries take but a very small part of the farmer's total products. The accompanying table of "Grains used in Making Liquors" shows that 100,368,805 bushels of barley, wheat, rye, corn and oats went into the breweries and distilleries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. But the farmers raised, during the calendar year of 1907, a total of 4,166,013,000 bushels of these same grains. And the table shows that only 2.41 per cent, or less than one bushel in forty, of the total crop of these five grains went for intoxicants!

The quantities and values of the total crops for 1907 were obtained from the report of that year of the Department of Agriculture. Reports of the Internal Revenue Department show the total product of breweries and distilleries and the total amount of grains and other material of the breweries are based on the census of 1900, which showed that on the average each barrel of beer (31 gallons) required 94 hundredths of a bushel of malt, 29 hundredths of a bushel of barley, 12½ pounds of corn and 97 hundredths of a pound of hops. On this basis, the 58,814,033 barrels of beer made in the fiscal year 1908 took 46,085,477 bushels of barley, 735,293,040 pounds (13,130,233 bushels) of corn and 56,990,798 pounds of hops.

Distilled liquors in the fiscal year 1908, according to Internal Revenue figures, required 2,974,853 bushels of malt, 1,700 bushels of barley, 11,756 bushels of wheat, 3,755,519 bushels of rye, 17,383,724 bushels of corn and 12,555 bushels of oats. Professor

HOW LIQUOR MAKING HELPS THE FARMER.



Each diagram as a whole represents the entire crop; the black, the proportion used for making liquors.

Francis Wyatt, when director of the National Brewers' Academy of New York a few years ago, estimated that it took 84 hundredths of

a bushel of barley to make one bushel of malt. Reducing thus the malt to barley and combining the material called for above in making spirits and beer, one obtains the figures in the second column of the table.

GRAINS USED IN MAKING LIQUORS.

	QUANTITIES		FARM VALUES		
	Total crop 1907	Used for liquors 1908	Total crops 1907	Used for liquors 1908	Per cent used for liquors
Grains					
Barley	153,597,000	a 66,075,018	\$ 102,290,000	\$44,005,962	43.040
Wheat	634,087,000	11,756	554,437,000	10,275	.002
Rye	31,566,000	3,755,519	23,068,000	2,745,284	11.900
Corn	2,592,320,000	b 30,513,957	1,336,901,000	15,745,202	1.140
Oats	754,443,000	12,555	334,568,000	5,562	.002
Total	4,166,013,000	100,368,805	\$2,351,264,000	\$62,512,285	2.410

a comprises 2,500,577 bushels of barley used for spirits and 63,574,441 bushels for beer.

b 17,383,724 bushels of corn used for spirits and 13,130,233 bushels for beer.

No account is made of 898 bushels of "mill feed" nor of 5,527 bushels of "other material" used in making spirits for the reason that no statement is made as to what these materials include. But they are relatively too small to change the results materially.

Farm values of these five grains are those of the Department of Agriculture.

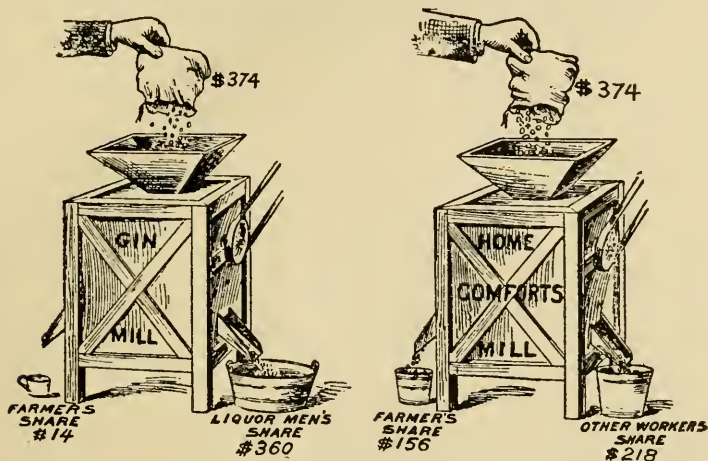
In the diagram each section represents as a whole the total crop of that grain raised in 1907 and the solid black shows the proportions of each used for making spirits and beer. The height of each section is proportioned to the relative total value of the crop which it represents.

Cut out the liquor traffic and only the barley and rye farmers could detect any practical difference in the grain markets. Even with these two grains included the liquor industry uses less than one bushel of these five grains in forty produced.

Hops, on the basis of the census of 1900, were used to the extent of 56,990,798 pounds in 1908 and 56,804,720 pounds in 1907. The crops for the two corresponding years are officially placed at 54,000,000 pounds and 60,286,000 pounds respectively. Thus practically the entire crop would seem to go for beer. The demand for molasses for spirits was 28,944,703 gallons in 1908 and 25,722,926 gallons in 1907. Our sugar refineries produced 25,200,218 gallons and 16,007,540 gallons respectively for these same years, leaving several million gallons to be supplied by importation. These by themselves seem large figures, but it must be remembered that only eight per cent of the value of materials used in making beer and spirits are in hops and molasses.

The Farmer and the Ginmill.

A farmer raised 1,000 bushels of grain in 1907, which, at prevailing home prices, was worth \$565. Of this 1,000 bushels he sold $18\frac{1}{3}$ bushels to the brewer for \$11 and $5\frac{1}{3}$ bushels to the distiller for \$3, receiving in all \$14. The brewer turned his $18\frac{1}{3}$ bushels of grain into 438 gallons of beer which cost the people who drank it, \$219. The distiller made his $5\frac{1}{3}$ bushels of grain



into 31 gallons of spirits, which was sold to the drinkers for \$155. In all the consumer paid \$374 for liquor manufactured from 24 bushels of grain for which the farmer got only \$14.

If this \$374 had gone for bread rather than for beer or whiskey, the farmer would have taken 188 bushels of grain to the grist-mill in place of the 24 bushels bought of him by the brewer and the distiller and the grain prices would have gone up under the increased demand for 164 bushels more of grain.

Or suppose these drinking men had laid out their \$374 in home comforts, such as furniture, carpets, clothing, hats, hosiery, shirts, etc. They would have been comfortably fed and clothed and the farmer instead of getting \$14 as he did for the grain made into drink, would have got \$156 for the materials used for these home comforts.

When \$374 is put through the gin mill the farmer gets \$14 and the liquor men \$360; when it goes through the home-comforts mill, the farmer gets \$156 and the liquor men nothing—but the merchant and the working man get \$218.

These figures are not given at random but are carefully estimated from data furnished by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Census Bureau.

Reason for Conservative Estimates.

In offering these estimates as to the retail cost of the drink traffic I am aware that I have placed the figures considerably lower than those of late adopted in the *PROHIBITION YEAR BOOK*. Any "estimate" partakes so strongly of the personal equation that the careful compiler must hesitate to give his approval to figures for which he cannot personally vouch. These conservation totals have never been questioned; the higher figures often have been, even in the house of their friends.

Certain tendencies would seem to call for higher estimates than those of one or two decades ago: The generally increased cost of production which affects practically all articles of consumption, and higher tax on spirits and beer by the Government. On the other hand the growth of local prohibition laws has tended largely to increase the jug trade, which doubtless lessens the cost of liquors by the drink. The question is worthy of fresh and far reaching investigation.

Meanwhile, the user of this *YEAR BOOK* is offered his choice of the two estimates, or he may easily construct a new one of his own. Note that both estimates are based upon the same fundamental facts, namely: "The official reports from Washington of actual annual consumption of liquors." The differences are in the retail cost per gallon of spirits and beer of domestic manufacture, and in the question of dilution of spirits from the rectifier to the consumer. Neither estimate takes account of those unknown elements of "moonshine" liquors and the doctoring of drinks in the retail trade. Whichever estimate be taken, the figures are awful enough to make any thoughtful American hang his head in shame.


The production of completely denatured alcohol during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, totaled 2,370,839.70 gallons compared with the aggregate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, of 1,812,122.38 gallons. Of specially denatured alcohol, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, there were produced 2,185,579.15 gallons as compared with 1,509,329.35 gallons for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

If anybody will take charge of all Boston's poverty and crime which result from drunkenness, the South Congregational church, of which I have the honor to be the minister, will alone take charge of all the rest of the poverty which needs relief in the city of Boston."—*Dr. Edward Everett Hale.*


The Fraud of Liquor Revenue and License.

No fraud that was ever forbidden the privilege of the United States mails ever robbed its victims more shamelessly than does the liquor traffic in America.

DOES IT PAY ?



U.S. DRINK BILL
\$2,000,000,000



TOTAL LIQUOR REV.
\$335,000,000

Used by kind permission of James J. Doyle, Statistician and Engraver,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

No lottery that ever provoked Congress to national legislation, prohibiting its shrewd game within the domain of Uncle Sam, ever fleeced its infatuated patrons with such systematic depravity as does the legalized trade in intoxicating beverage poison.

And even the highwayman, the burglar and the footpad rest securely in a class above the maker and vender of alcoholic poison. The startling distinction as pointed out by a famous orator is that while the former, at the pistol point, insists upon "your money or your life," the latter brazenly demands, and in tens of thousands of cases, takes both.

The claim of the liquor traffic that it helps to pay the taxes of city and state is completely exploded by examining the official figures of the United States Census. In Special Census Bulletin 1902, "Wealth, Debt and Taxation," pages 976 et al.; and in Special Census Bulletin 1904 on "Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents," page 65, are shown the aggregate public expenditures for objects in which the drink traffic is a conspicuous factor. More than \$200,000,000 (or exactly \$220,707,172 for the particular years investigated) is expended annually for the following eight purposes: Law Offices and Accounts, Courts, Military and Police, Protection to Life and Property, Conservation of Health, Charities, Insane and Penal Institutions.

The universal testimony of sociologists, judges, students of crime and vice place upon drink 40 to 75 per cent of this tremendous expense. At the lowest estimate drink is responsible for not less than 75 millions of these public costs of charities, administration of justice, and protection.

When this \$75,000,000 cost to the state of punishing crime and protecting life, due to the drink curse, is compared with the \$55,241,197, which the United States Census shows the liquor traffic paid city, county and state in aggregate license fees during 1902, it is easy to see why the drink traffic is not a paying investment for municipal or state government, and why both would be millions of dollars better off, to say nothing of moral and social advantages, were the liquor traffic driven from the nation.

The World's Greatest Tax Dodgers.

The liquor traffic, through its license system and its organized methods of graft, has set a pace for evasion of civic responsibility which is developing a huge class of tax dodgers among the larger corporations of capital in trade and commerce.

In an interview with the *Associated Prohibition Press*, *Frank S. Regan* thus epitomizes the way in which the brewer and the tax-dodger compel the "average man" to pay the taxes they themselves evade:

"The average man little dreams of the way he is being robbed in the name of 'taxes.' The poor man, the home owner, the farmer, and the ordinary business man with a stock of goods is made to pay his taxes, while the rich and influential financiers and the millionaire corporations in many cases pay absolutely nothing on millions. This is of vital interest in all cities where a fight is being made against the saloon, as many honest men think the saloon license money is necessary to run the town; that a loss of such revenue would increase their own taxes.

"The city, state and nation can have all the revenue they need without the liquor traffic and without increasing the taxes of any taxpayer who is paying his taxes now . . . I have come across some startling facts in the course of my investigations; for instance, one large city in the country, has \$96,000,000 of the best paying property not assessed one cent. In another instance, I have found a single corporation that used to be assessed, and paid taxes on \$15,000,000, now kindly relieved of paying taxes on this sum at all, and this corporation is neither poor nor hard-up, but is paying ten per cent dividends at the present time. In another case, over \$100,000,000 of property has not paid a cent tax for over five years. Many great real estate properties in different sections have escaped taxation to the extent of millions of dollars. Shrewd laws have been slipped through Legislatures by which the public in more than one state is being robbed of vast sums in the way of public income.

"America has the real aristocracy of the world, and this is why so many of the aristocrats across the water marry over here. Our aristocrats do not have to pay taxes; do not even have to lie about it; have sufficient influence with the powers that be to have themselves exempted from this unpleasant and unprofitable service. That such conditions could exist in America, seemed almost beyond belief, but the facts in these cases are conclusive.

"Unjust taxation caused the American Revolution and separated this country from Great Britain. Unjust taxation is going to separate the true American citizen from the grafters, the robbers and the corrupt politicians in this country, and float the American flag high above the greed and lawlessness of today. In this new struggle for justice and political righteousness the brewers and distillers with their army of saloon keepers are going to go down in absolute defeat, along with the other corrupting influences in America."

In Chicago and Cook County, Illinois, there are 7,400 saloons with stock and fixtures valued at a low estimate of \$15,000,000. Based upon an assessment of one-fifth of this amount, which is the legal ratio, the 7,400 saloons should pay into the public treasury of Chicago and Illinois an annual tax of not less than \$225,000. As an actual fact their aggregate personal taxes certified in the official report of the Board of Equalization, *are less than* \$1,500, or less than one per cent of the personal property assessment which they should pay! This is one example which illustrates the way in which the saloon and the brewer behind it, (75 per cent owned by brewers in Chicago) dodge taxation while the ordinary citizen has to pay more proportionately to make up the difference.

Civilization Vs. The Saloon.

A full page editorial in the June number, 1909, of the *Woman's World*, the widely known Chicago magazine, which has a circulation exceeding two million a month, thus graphically epitomizes the case of civilization against the liquor traffic:

"The saloon is certainly having a hard time of it—and the worst is yet to come." How has all this come about? Mainly four things: The cold, clear conviction has finally soaked into the system of the average man and woman that the biggest part of current crime and pauperism can be as easily and directly traced to the door of the saloon as a clothes-line can be traced from one post to another; that dirty politics, town graft, city graft and big municipal graft and all the soiled machinery of bossism stick as naturally and as inevitably to the licensed saloon as burrs stick to the curly coat of a shepherd dog; that the license money which the people ostensibly receive from the liquor traffic is a mere drop in the bucket compared to the actual cost of the liquor traffic to the community in which it is permitted to exist; that experience has shown abstinence to be a prime requisite to success in all legitimate business, and that the saloon is not only a menace to this condition, but is at the same time a parasite on every other branch of trade and commerce."

In its astounding growth of prohibition sentiment the south is in harmony with the most progressive thought of the age, which has come to recognize that there is no money which flows into the coffers of the state so expensive as that which comes from liquor licenses.—*The Herald, Washington.*

"Gentlemen, you need not give yourselves any trouble about the revenue. The question of revenue must never stand in the way of needed reforms: but give me a sober population, not wasting their earnings in strong drink and I shall know where to obtain the revenue."—*Gladstone.*

The Failure of License in the Large Cities.

Instead of being a financial aid in municipal government, the saloon breeds and fosters every species of corruption, and instead of being an important factor in public economy, it does not, as actual fact, help pay the taxes in any large city of the country.

The relation of the saloon and the liquor traffic to municipal government in the United States is suggestively epitomized by Robert H. Patton in his recent debate with a liquor champion:

"What is the net result with our American cities which have tried this license system for half a century and over? Practically every large license city in the United States is in a deplorable financial condition. New York City and Chicago, the two leading ones, are hopelessly in debt and are continually clamoring for more power to tax the people. Our own city of Springfield, in spite of its \$100,000 of blood money, has for years had to anticipate its taxes and constantly report current obligations unmet. I challenge you, sir, to name one city in America where the license system of raising money has brought about good financial conditions. It has not only loaded down the city with the expenses of caring for the products of the saloon, but it has foisted upon the American cities a horde of worthless and corrupt public officials who have squandered and dissipated public funds and built up a system of extravagance and graft which has disgraced us before the eyes of the whole world. We must confess with shame the failure of our American municipalities, and in doing so we must place the responsibility where it chiefly belongs—at the door of the license system.

"The license system of raising money does not shift the burdens on to the liquor dealers; it shifts the burdens of government on to the shoulders of those least able to afford it—first the unfortunate slaves to appetite and next upon the wives and children. Look at the women and children thrown into competition with men in the labor market by this traffic. Talk of child slavery! Is not this the chief cause? Do not the women and children starve and shiver in the cold without homes and comforts while the husband spends his money in the saloon? I ask not only does it not pay, but how dare we continue this system and claim to be men?"

"Saloon-keepers have degraded American cities and American civilization, as can only be expected," declared S. S. McClure, head of the *McClure Publishing Company*, of New York in an interview in Los Angeles, Friday, February 26th, 1909, and, he continues:

"Men selling liquor ally themselves with semi-criminal characters and combine with them to degrade city governments. This is especially true of Pittsburgh, San Francisco and New York, where in many cases saloon-keepers combine with capitalists who want franchises to dominate municipal affairs. Thus the liquor men and their allies are allowed to violate the laws and are granted special privileges and the result is that the people are given a saloon government.

"The movement against liquor is not temporary. It is gathering force and will continue. I find in traveling over the country that the liquor question is one of the two conspicuous issues now in existence. The other is municipal government."

The regular tax collector takes from the people and turns over nearly all to the government. The saloon-keeper in that role takes from the people and turns over nearly all to himself."—*The People*.

Nation's Internal Revenue "From Liquor."

The liquor traffic in self defense, and staring approaching defeat squarely in the face, is making the most of its "revenue argument." "We contribute one-third of the National Government's income" cries the brewer and distiller. "National Prohibition would bankrupt the nation and precipitate the worst panic in all history." This is the gist of a thousand editorial appeals being made through the *Liquor Press*, and in the advertising pages of daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. No better reply was ever made than that of the *Philadelphia North American*, when it declared, November 14, 1907:

"This statement is at once an insolence and an untruth. The sanctuaries of this nation are not built upon pillars made of kegs and barrels. Something besides bottles stands between America and bankruptcy.

"But the liquor men forfeit the privilege of tolerant treatment when they make the statement noted. They had no right to make it. Because it is untrue; because they know it is untrue; because it is an offensive untruth to every enlightened citizen; because it is a palpable and vicious attempt to deceive those of the people who are unacquainted with the real economic, political and industrial conditions of the country."

Taking up this desperate claim of the liquor traffic at bay, Finley C. Hendrickson points out the facts of the situation as follows:

"Storm and distress signals are being sent out by the liquor forces from the National Capitol. They charge that National Prohibition would so far diminish the revenues of the Federal Government as to impair its credit if not bankrupt it altogether, that war taxes will have to be resorted to, river and harbor appropriations will have to be cut off, coast projects abandoned, work stopped on the Isthmian Canal, and military and naval services be crippled and the Nation go heavily in debt, year after year.

"All this merits the caption the newspapers used to put on the alleged war news from Texas, 'Important if True.'

"A look at this revenue feature will be of interest. Twice only before 1862 an internal revenue measure, taxing liquors, had been passed by this nation, the first in 1794, repealed a few years afterwards, and one in 1813, repealed in 1818. From the latter period until July, 1862, no revenue was raised by the Federal Government through the taxation of liquors.

"The present internal revenue Act is a war measure. It was passed only as such a measure and was to have been repealed as soon as the war closed. That was the promise made to Mr. Lincoln, who objected to signing it, and that promise has never been kept.

"Not only is that measure a war measure which ought long ago to have been repealed, but its retention has permitted the brewers

The Liquor Traffic Does Not Pay Any Revenue.

and distillers to exploit every function of the Federal Government in the interest of a tyrannical traffic against the reserved powers in the States. Under that mistaken fiscal policy America is made to imitate despotic Russia.

"Who really pays the tax, the brewers and distillers? Not one cent of it. Drinkers everywhere pay it and only drinkers and those who drink the hardest and are least able, *pay the most tax.*

"A woman bends over the wash-tub. Her husband is down in the saloon drinking, helping to pay the tax.

"A young man is taking his first drink. He is beginning to pay the tax. He may be a drunkard in a few years and then he will pay more tax.

"An employee has just been discharged for drinking. He was paying the tax. He joins the large army of the unemployed.

"A husband is selling off some of his best furniture and the family is moving into a stuffy flat. What is the trouble? He has been paying the tax.

"A constable is ringing his bell. He is going to sell some household goods for rent. The owner has been paying the tax at the corner saloon.

"A lot of noisy negroes are in a saloon drinking. Paying the tax.

"A 'speakeasy' is being run in a dark alley under a 'Government License' in violation of state law. Its patrons are paying the tax. It is one of more than fifty thousand lawless places protected by the Federal Government.

"An interstate whisky jug, shipped from Peoria, Illinois, to the center of the State of Kansas, awaits some John Doe, or Richard Roe, whether white or black, drunkard, minor or adult, who will pay the C. O. D. charges and carry it away. Why has this liquor jug more governmental sacredness than the reserved powers of the great commonwealth of Kansas, or all the forty-six States of the Union?

"The liquor apologists may prove too much. They prove that the revenues of the Federal Government are all the time falling in arrears, because dependent in a large measure upon the taxation of liquors and that relying upon that source there will be delay to public improvements in every direction and other burdensome war taxes will have to be resorted to. An equitable graduated and inheritance tax would give to the Federal Government abundant means to at once take up and push to completion every feasible river and harbor improvement; Trans-Mississippian project, a ship canal through to the Great Lakes, a coast canal, coast projects, and all matters falling clearly within the powers and duties of the Federal Government. That would mean more supplies bought at good prices, more men at work under the most favorable conditions, more money dispersed

through the channels of trade, and a general revival and maintenance of industrial conditions which would not be dependent upon the fluctuations of Wall Street in any sense. While such a tax would fall heaviest upon the rich, the general development of the country would more than compensate them for the taxes paid and they would have the knowledge of patriotic contributing to their country's need. And it would be a kind of poetic justice that the millionaire brewers and distillers, who are boasting all the time of the taxes they do not pay, would really have a chance to do that of which they are so loud to boast as long as somebody else provides them with the means on the basis of ten per cent return to Uncle Sam and ninety per cent for their own pockets."

The Latest Figures of the Internal Revenue.

The United States Government, in its annual report of the internal revenue for the fiscal year 1909 (ending June 30, 1909), gives a detailed record of the drink traffic as carried on under its protecting care for the last official twelve months.

That record shows a decrease of more than \$8,500,000 in internal revenue from the liquor traffic from the preceding year. When these two years are taken together the surprising fact is revealed that a decrease of more than \$24,000,000 in the internal revenue from liquor has been recorded during the past two years as compared with the high water mark reached at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1907.

There would be much for encouragement in this record did not the official statistics for the first six months of the fiscal year 1910 show a significant change in the trend of receipts. Up to January 1, 1910, the Internal Revenue Department reports an aggregate increase of receipts from the liquor traffic for the first six months of the fiscal year, 1910, of more than \$6,350,000.

This indicates that the liquor traffic, temporarily embarrassed by the tremendous succession of local no-license victories, and the closing of hundreds of saloons in every section of the country, are recovering their trade and recouping their losses by the development of new channels of distribution through the methods of the mail-and-express-order service.

This departure of the liquor traffic, as is well known, is made possible by the permission and protection of the United States Government under its interstate commerce regulations, which the new and widely advertised amendment to the penal code, effective January 1st, changes in no material degree.

The exact figures for the first six months of the fiscal year, 1910, (July-Dec., 1909) show that the revenue receipts from spirits increased \$5,700,475.07 as compared with the same period of the fiscal year, 1909, (July-Dec., 1908); while in the same period the production of beer brought an increased revenue to Uncle Sam, aggregating \$651,934.65.

If this increase continues in the same proportion for the next six months, the entire shrinkage of the fiscal year, 1909, will have been wiped out and considerable progress made in bringing up the record of the liquor traffic to the high water mark of its history in 1907.

The fact that the bulwarks of the traffic, its tremendous vested interests of brewery and distillery, have been practically untouched by the "local option" wave of the past three years is borne out in these official figures, and they cannot fail to attract the attention and focus the thought of every serious minded student of the reform.

13,000 Less Saloons, Yet Liquor Traffic Spreads.

But still more striking evidence that the liquor traffic is adopting for itself new avenues of approach to its victims is afforded by the figures in this same record for the last six months, to January 1, 1910, which show that the receipts from retail liquor dealers' special government tax, have dropped nearly \$300,000, and that receipts from the retail liquor dealers in malt liquors' special tax, have fallen off \$30,744.19.

These figures show that approximately 11,606 less retail liquor dealers are paying government special tax than on January 1, 1909, and about 1,530 fewer retail dealers in malt liquors recorded by the Internal Revenue Department than on January 1, 1909.

These figures are significant. For irrespective of the decrease and increase in internal revenue, the number of retail liquor dealers has steadily decreased for the past three years, their high water mark being registered in 1906.

The Internal Revenue Reports show this as follows:

RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.	DEALERS IN MALT LIQUORS.
1903 .....227,763	1903 .....14,468
1904 .....230,056	1904 .....13,826
1905 .....241,239	1905 .....14,976
1906 .....243,400	1906 .....17,094
1907 .....226,448	1907 .....18,266
1908 .....230,512	1908 .....20,434
1909 .....223,504	1909 .....21,681

The surprisingly steady increase in the number of retail liquor dealers in "malt" liquors is accounted for by the fact that the list includes thousands of dealers in "near-beer" and soft drinks in Prohibition states, who are either obeying the laws by the sale of legitimate beverages or have secured their "malt" dealers' tax receipts in order to avoid trouble with Uncle Sam while they are attempting to defy the local laws, as jointists or speak-easies.

The apparent closing, therefore, of some 20,000 saloons in the past four years does not mean that the liquor traffic has been checked to that extent, and the surprising gains in internal revenue receipts for the past six months indicate that the drink trade is readjusting itself to the situation and, unless successfully attacked in those strongholds from which it still carries on its business is nominally Prohibition districts, will recover itself and press on to greater expansion of its poison traffic than ever.

The official figures from the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the past ten years show, despite the remarkable shrinkage of one year, 1908-09, that the production of spirits has recorded a net growth, since 1900, of more than 25 per cent, while the tax-paid withdrawals show a net increase of a little over 20 per cent in the same time.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM LIQUOR 1905-1909.

The internal revenue figures showing the receipts from the liquor traffic for the last five years, are as follows:

Year.	*Revenue from Spirits.	Revenue from fermented liquors.	Total revenue from liquor	Increase.
1905 ...	\$135,958,513.12	\$50,360,533.18	\$186,319,066.30	\$.....
1906 ...	143,394,055.12	55,641,858.56	199,035,913.68	12,716,847.38
1907 ...	156,336,901.89	59,567,818.18	215,904,720.07	16,868,806.39
				Decrease.
1908 ...	140,158,807.15	59,807,616.81	199,966,423.96	15,838,296.11
1909 ...	134,868,034.12	57,456,411.42	192,324,445.54	8,641,978.42

*These official figures show the total internal revenue receipts from the liquor traffic, including not only from brewers and distillers for liquors produced, but also special taxes for rectifiers and retail and wholesale dealers, and several minor items.

In the Internal Revenue Report is the following table showing the spirit and fermented liquor withdrawals for consumption 1905-1909, inclusive:

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS IN GALLONS, 1905-1909.

	Spirits withdrawn for consumption in gallons.	Fermented liquors (consumption) in gallons.	Increase. (in gallons).
III.			
1905	117,738,752	1,533,245,737	.....
1906	124,514,461	1,684,200,735	157,730,707
1907	136,135,762	1,814,929,431	142,349,997
			Decrease.
1908	121,478,433	1,821,178,084	8,408,676
1909	116,650,165	1,745,408,397	80,597,955

This table shows that during the two years from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1907, there was an increase in the total consumption of liquor of 300,080,702 gallons, and from July 1, 1907, to July 1, 1909, there was a decrease from the highest mark (that of 1907) of 89,006,641 gallons.

The materials used in the production of distilled spirits during the year ending June 30, 1909, included 25,688,370 bushels of grain and 33,550,024 gallons of molasses. The grain was divided as follows:

Malt,	3,221,339	bushels
Wheat,	9,648	"
Barley,	1,678	"
Rye,	4,364,097	"
Corn,	18,080,711	"
Oats,	9,840	"

The figures for 1908, as materials used in the production of distilled spirits, are as follows:

Malt,	2,974,853	bushels
Wheat,	11,756	"
Barley,	1,700	"
Rye,	3,755,519	"
Corn,	17,883,724	"
Oats,	12,555	"

The total number of bushels of grain for 1909 was 25,687,373

The total number of bushels grain for 1908 was 24,140,107

making an increase of 1,547,266 bushels

The total number gallons of molasses for 1909 was 33,550,024

The total number gallons of molasses for 1908 was 28,944,703

making an increase of 4,605,321 gallons

A Famous Prophecy of "License."



One of the most remarkable prophecies of history was delivered by Philip Dormer Stanhope, Lord Chesterfield, in the British House of Lords, February 21, 1743. Today, 167 years after the utterance was first delivered, the truth and timeliness of its warning and exhortation are as pertinent as if it had been voiced but yesterday. The license system as applied to the liquor traffic, its inevitable issue and its bitter fruitage are pictured with startling effect and original power by this man who has come down to us as perhaps the most extraordinary wit and diplomatist of modern times. The entire oration deserves resurrection and republication and is full of suggestion for every student of the Great Reform.*

"Whether this universal thirst for poison ought to be encouraged by the legislature, and whether a new statute ought to be made to secure drunkards in the gratification of their appetites," was the first question to come up when it was first proposed to license the selling of intoxicating liquors in England, in 1743.

"To pretend, my lords, that the design of this bill is to prevent or diminish the use of spirits," said Lord Chesterfield in his great address on "The Gin Act," before the House of Lords, February 21, 1743, "is to trample upon common-sense, and to violate the rules of decency as well as of reason. For when did any man ever hear that a commodity was prohibited by licensing its sale, or that to offer and refuse is the same action?"

It was this broad-minded statesman of two centuries ago that pointed out how the license policy would give the liquor traffic the tremendous backing of the government, blight the people, and be an obstruction to all temperance progress.

What only the far-seeing statesman who regarded license as a sure means of establishing "legal drunkenness" in the nation, saw at that time, is recognized by all today:

"Surely it never before was conceived by any man intrusted with the administration of public affairs, to raise taxes by the destruction of the people. For there is no doubt but those on whom the inventors of this tax shall confer authority will be directed to assist their masters in their design to encourage the consumption of that liquor from which such large revenues are expected, and to multiply without end those licenses which are to pay a yearly tribute to the Crown.

"When I consider, my lords, the tendency of this bill, I find it calculated only for the propagation of disease, the suppression of industry, and the destruction of mankind. I find it the most fatal engine that ever was pointed at a people—an engine by which those that are not killed will be disabled, and those who preserve their limbs will be deprived of their senses."

*World's Great Classics, Vol. I, pp. 161-177.

The Liquor Curse at Close Range.

"We always allow our opponents to paint their own pictures," once declared a world famous reformer, but never was the suggestion so applicable as in the case of the liquor traffic.

Invective, denunciation, and frenzied platform vehemence have never won so many converts to the cause of Prohibition, as has the every day record of brutality, graft and diabolism which brewer, distiller and their tool and agent, the saloon-keeper, have been writing down in current history.

The 1910 *YEAR BOOK* presents below some typical snapshots culled here and there from the pages of this record, which afford the fairest possible flashlight upon the character and the methods of this organized curse.

Where Drink is Breeding Anarchy.

The Hon. Seaborn Wright in a recent address thus epitomizes the problem:

"The supreme danger confronting the American people today is official anarchy. Say what you will, disguise it as you will, the officer who refuses to enforce law is an anarchist ten thousand times more dangerous than the red-shirted, bomb throwing savages from the slums of our cities. The crime of our government in dealing with the liquor problem is two-fold; it drives the liquor dealer, who first pays the tax, into crime and lawlessness to meet the demands of our government for money. It drives into abject poverty the vast masses of laboring men who drink, ultimately paying every dollar of the tax."

Every city slum is potential social anarchy and revolution. Declares *Dr. J. A. McDonald*, editor of the *Toronto Globe*, in a startling picture of London just published, "The thing that impressed me most, the thing that stands out as the background of every reminiscence of my visit to London, was the bloodless, mirthless, hopeless face of the common crowd. Whenever we were close enough to the facts to see the details the impression was the same, the haunted impression of misery, sodden with drink, and without ambition for better things. Why should the public allow the brewery to go on dominating the legislation and the social institutions of a free people?"

Drink is ever a breeder and fosterer of riot and anarchy. The riot and lynching at Cairo, which disgraced the State of Illinois November, 1909, was the direct result of drink and liquor saturated politics. Cairo has been a wide open city for years. The brewers and their allies have been in complete control of municipal politics. Prohibition meetings have been broken up and prohibition speakers prevented from speaking more than once within the city limits. The local-prohibition election in 1908 was turned into a farce by gross ballot box frauds manipulated by liquor politicians. The mob on the night of Thursday, November 11th was fired with alcoholic poison. The saloons of Cairo were closed immediately "after" the

terrible event. Extraordinarily applicable are these words of Judge Butler at the close of a murder trial in the city of Cairo: "The case at the bar is the seventy-sixth murder case I have tried, either as state's attorney or as judge, during the past nineteen years. I have kept a careful record of each case, and I have to say that in seventy-five out of the seventy-six, liquor was the exciting cause."

Flashlights on Drink-Gripped Chicago. 11

Chicago with her thousand dollar saloon license is a typical example of the regulation which fails to regulate. "As every one knows," declares the *Record-Herald* March 17, 1909, "there are many hundreds of 'blind pigs' in Chicago.—places which sell liquor without license, though very careful to have Federal Government licenses."

In the same connection *Arthur Burrage Farwell*, Secretary of the Chicago Law and Order League, in interview in the *Daily News*, March 13, 1909, said:

"I believe there are at least 2,500 places in Chicago where liquor is sold without a license and there are more 'blind pigs' in Chicago today than there are in Kansas and Maine combined."

Chicago has a Republican Mayor who laughs at law enforcement and winks at law breakers.

Here is a flash-light into one of the results of Mayor Busse's widely heralded "reform" administration, as given in a statement made by *Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw*, before the Baptist Ministers' Conference, Chicago, May 24, 1909:

"Chicago is growing worse and worse. The scope and territory of the 'red-light' district; the traffic in 'white slaves' and the temptations conducive to vice have all trebled within the last eighteen months in Chicago. The traffic in 'white slaves' has grown, and temptations have vastly increased within that time. We send our missionaries down there. They are assaulted by the saloonkeepers while they are supposedly under police protection. Segregation does not segregate. It is futile to segregate this vice; it gives it a premium. The traffic is increasing. The only way is to stamp it out absolutely."

Chicago Grand Jury (Report of December, 1900) stated that, "At least 90 per cent of all criminal cases coming directly before this body have some saloon connection, direct or indirect."

"Ninety-five per cent of the trouble in the police department, and at least ninety-eight per cent of the discharges in the fire department of Chicago are due to the use of intoxicants," declares *Howard O. Sprodle*, Attorney for the Civil Service Commission, in his annual report made public July 17, 1909, and he continued:

"The head of the police department filed last year the largest number of charges against members of his department, aggregating 286 for the year. The fire marshal filed charges against 155 men. Nearly all the delinquencies of employes against whom charges were filed, are traceable to drink. This statement will apply, it is believed, to similar departments in all the large cities of the country."

From another point of view, the liquor-sodden politics of Chicago are startlingly arraigned by the special Grand Jury in that city, which, during its session in November, 1908, returned 179 indictments, and made the startling charge that "from the facts coming to our knowledge we express serious doubt whether there has been an honest general or city election in Chicago for years past," and in their report filed an exhaustive list of crimes which for years had been the stock-in-trade of official liquor-allied grafters and election crooks.

No Necessary Evils in Municipal Government.

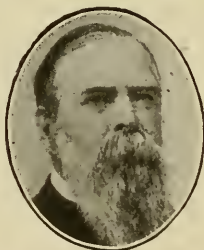
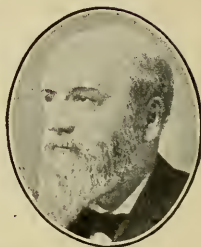
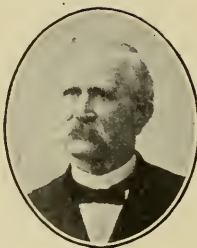
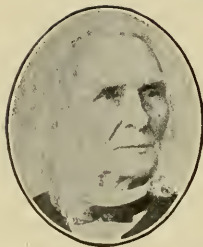
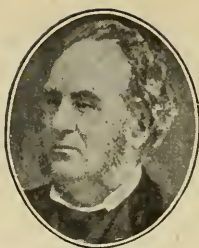
"There are no 'necessary evils' in government," declared *Former Governor Joseph W. Folk* of Missouri in a stirring address before the Englewood Baptist Church, Chicago, February 28th, 1909, and continuing, he declared:

"Criminal wealth when assailed always tries to hide behind the skirts of legitimate business.

"The most conspicuous municipal governments in the United States today are governments by the few and not by the people. Bosses usually are men of strong mentality, but feeble morality who have behind them the public service corporation and the saloon. They are the connecting links between the criminal rich and the criminal poor. They rule because the people do not rule."

George E. Cole, for over thirty years one of the leading merchants and public spirited citizens of Chicago, and for thirteen years identified with the Municipal Voters' League, the Citizens' Association, and the Legislative Voters' League of that city and state, thus epitomized his experience with the liquor traffic in politics:

"Now, I do not know whether or not Prohibition is the best way to abolish the liquor evil, but I do know and I know it as the result of thirteen long years of continuous activity in civic affairs, that the overwhelming preponderance of our troubles comes from the 'manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverages purposes,' and if, by my vote, I can help to impress on the powers that be that this question must be faced now and settled on moral grounds and under God's guidance, then my vote will be so cast on the third of November, 1908."



Prohibition Presidential Candidates, 1872-1908.

James Black, 1872. Green Clay Smith, 1876.
 Neal Dow, 1880. John P. St. John, 1884. Clinton B. Fisk, 1888.
 John Bidwell, 1892. Joshua Levering, 1896.
 John G. Woolley, 1900. Silas C. Swallow, 1904. Eugene W. Chafin, 1908.

Direct Temptation Reduced to a Fine Art.

Direct temptation is the first business aim of the saloon, and every facility and accessory to its successful achievement is welcomed by every enterprising drink seller. Every possible convenience which can appeal to the average drinking man, and every new and subtle adjunct which may help to snare his victim, is seized upon by the man behind the bar with an eagerness which ever betrays the one absorbing purpose of the trade.

As Seen From Behind The Bar.

"The Experience And Observation Of A New York Saloon-Keeper As Told By Himself" is the unique title of a study at first hand of the retail liquor business, which appears in the January 1909 *McClure's Magazine*.

This article written from the point of view of a moderate drinking German business man, is a startling indictment of the saloon business. Many of its revelations should be put in the working scrap-book of every Prohibitionist.

Simply and directly, and without sugar-coating, this writer in *McClure's* sums up his personal experience as proprietor of a fairly successful New York City bar room, with the startling exclamation:

"I found in my short experience that it was almost impossible for me to make money decently in the business."

"I lost patronage because I refused to allow my saloon to become a hang-out for criminals and a place of assignation."

"I lost a big source of revenue because I refused to encourage hard drinking among my patrons;"

And finally, "I lost all possibility of a margin of profit by refusing to pay politicians a monthly bribe to break the law."

This New York saloon-keeper found out that to be the "proprietor" of a bar room was to be the "Man Friday" of the beer maker; that the brewer held a mortgage on his fixtures "so much larger than the value of the property it covered," that it was practically certain that it would never be paid off; that in addition to all this, the brewer made something like "350 per cent gross profit" on the beer at the price he sold it, that it is a common trick in the business for saloon-keepers to fill up original bottles of high priced liquors with the cheapest grades of fire-water, and "sell these for any brand of liquor that is called for;" that his receipts averaged from \$30 to \$40 a day; that "to me the drinking habits of most of my patrons appeared frightful;" that "intemperance—intoxication pursued to the point of senselessness—and this not once in a while, but frequently or daily—was common;" that "my unmarried patrons spent about 75 per cent of their earnings in drink;" that

"even the married men, I believe, spent an average of at least 25 per cent of their wages in this way, and many of them more;" and finally that "in my numberless conversations before and behind the bar, I found that 'honesty' was laughed at and derided."

A Saloonkeeper's Confession.

One of the most extraordinary developments of the Dickie-Rose debates is a letter which President Dickie received from a well-known saloon-keeper of Toledo, Ohio. Dr. Dickie read extracts from the letter in the Chicago debate at the Auditorium, but the whole correspondence affords an unusual flash-light on the liquor business from the standpoint of the man behind the bar.

Before making use of the letter, President Dickie took special pains to prove its authenticity, and found that it was actually written by the proprietor of a prosperous saloon situated at No. 624 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio. The saloon keeper, C. Bartholomew by name, has become disgusted with his occupation, and as noted, went out of business in May 1909, but the testimony of his personal experience, and his pointed questions for which he asks reply from Mayor Rose deserve the widest circulation.

Mr. Bartholomew's letter naively states the conclusions of "an old saloon-keeper of many years' experience." "No man but a full-fledged saloon-keeper will ever know the inside of this nefarious business," he writes. "There is nothing in the whole universe that equals the waste produced by liquor. I have watched the new beginner year after year. I have watched him develop from a shy and timid drinker to a rough and ready, willing to get full at any and all times.

"Liquor is the promoter of nearly every evil. Working men toil the whole week through, sober and industrious. On a Saturday night they receive their pay. The majority of them step into a saloon, just to take one or two drinks to brace them up after their hard week's work. Once inside the saloon, they meet their friends, their shop-mates, from four to a dozen. Jack says, 'Have a drink on me.' When that is drunk, Bill says, 'Well, boys, have another on me.' And round after round is drunk. By this time they are stimulated to that degree they have forgotten their hard week's work. They are full of talk. Next some one of the party suggests a game of dice, that settles it. The saloon-keeper knows them. He is good for about three dollars apiece out of the bunch, and maybe more. Finally they become pretty well filled up and begin to realize that they must show up at home and off they go, a boisterous, staggering gang. They are certainly an interesting bunch to appear before their wives, their mothers and sisters, drunk and blear-eyed, with half of their hard earned week's wages gone, and what have they got to show for it? Nothing.

"The liquor element are holding up their old time worn statistics to show that if it was not for the brewery and saloon-keepers to pay the tax and usurp the products of the country, the great and glorious United States of America must fall. Now, Mr. Dickie, you just tell Mr. Rose for me that the laboring community can well afford to pay the tax direct from their pockets, and they would be saving one hundred per cent on the amount they were formerly spending for booze. On top of that, they would be in better condition to work and would accumulate a third more annually with their booze cut out."

As Seen in Front of the Bar.

"The Story of an Alcohol Slave,—as Told by Himself," Pages 426 to 430, in the August, 1909, *McClure's Magazine*, is a study of the liquor question from the personal point of view, quite as timely and amazing in its revelations as that other recent magazine article which detailed the inside life of the saloon-keeper's business. It ought to be circulated by the millions of copies, and put in the hands of every father, mother, and young man the nation over. "The alcohol slave" kept an accurate record of his expenditures in saloons during the thirty years from January 1, 1878, to April 27, 1908. The drink business cost him a total of not less than \$61,990.88 in cash, and robbed him of twenty-four good-paying jobs.

"I estimate," says the writer, "that my drink mates bought fully as much alcoholic liquor for me as I for them. My records show that the total time spent in buying drinks in 1860 saloons, in 58 cities, of 19 states, was 32,874 hours, 1,369 days, nearly four years. My experience and observation leads me to believe that 50 per cent of the total number of drinkers in saloons are minors. I influenced directly twenty young men, my contemporary associates, to begin saloon drinking, eight of whom have since died from causes due to drink." In conclusion "this alcohol slave" declares: "Saloons must have fresh drinking boys every day or they must go out of business for lack of patronage. The saloon-keeper getting a fresh drinking boy every day, is willing to let old liquor drinkers fill graves, jails, pens, and asylums. . . . Every day that the saloons are open in saloon-licensing states, some saloon-keeper or bartender shoves across the bar a glass of cool, refreshing beer to a young man, and says 'You are big enough to drink beer now.' Then there is started a fresh minor drinking, who can outdrink a relay of old timers. I should like to see all saloons legislated out of existence for the purpose of protecting the growing youth of our nation."

The demand for unfermented grape juice in America is said to be growing. Any Prohibitionist who raises grapes should write to the Commissioner of Agriculture and get a copy of the new leaflet detailing the methods for the preservation of grape juice.

Swelling the Saloon Profits.

Every week the saloon robs America's ten million wage earners of millions of dollars through the snares of the pay check.

The inherent brutality and conscienceless temper of the saloon was well shown immediately after the terrible mining catastrophe at Cherry, Illinois, in November, 1909. Despite the utter misery and horror which reigned supreme there, the local saloon-keepers insolently defied public sentiment and kept their doors open, because, they said, "It was pay day," and they knew the despair and heart-break of the miners who were left would prove a strong incentive to the drink temptation. The same brutal instinct is everywhere found in the shrewdly developed scheme of saloon-keepers to swell their incomes by the cashing of pay checks, at the bar, on every pay day, in every city in the country. Every pay check cashed by the saloon means from one to a dozen extra drinks and aggregates startling increase in bar profits.

The "*Pay Check*" is one of the saloon's best trade makers. Out of 3,600 checks paid in wages by one manufacturer in Joliet, Ill., on a recent pay day, all but one was returned with the endorsement of some saloon. The single one had been endorsed by a man running both a saloon and a grocery store. Nine-tenths of the mill pay checks of Joliet come back to the banks endorsed by saloon keepers, declares one of the city's leading bankers.

Half the brick-layers of Des Moines, Iowa, threw down their tools and went on a strike July 8, 1909, because their contractors refused to grant their request that wages be paid in cash instead of "pay checks." In this development, one of the saloons' most flourishing grafts was revealed in startling relief, and the move of the brick-layers' union cannot fail to interest labor wherever the liquor traffic is still permitted.

"We have been put off by the contractors long enough," said a member of the brick-layers' union in the *Des Moines Capital*.

"It is five or six o'clock before we get paid on Saturday nights. The banks close at one o'clock, and there is no place to get our checks cashed except the stores and the saloons. The stores make you understand that they are not cashing checks for the fun of it, and expect you to make a purchase of some kind when asking for the favor. There is only one place left, and that is the saloon. In case a crowd of five or six go into one of these places to get their checks cashed, they are forced to buy drinks because the saloon-keepers make it uncomfortable for them if they don't.

"The saloon-keepers are the only merchants in the city who are prepared to cash checks, and they do it for the profit there is in it. If five or six men go into a saloon together and one sets 'em up, the rest hate to be called 'pikers.' Then probably they will get drunk."

"No man should be forced to go into a saloon to get his check cashed," declared *President Urick of the Iowa Federation of Labor* in commenting upon the strike. "If he does he hates to buy a five cent glass of beer and tender a \$30.00 check in payment. The chances are he will spend a dollar or more before he leaves."

Every week in the United States five million wage earners receive an average of \$50,221,933.30. No wonder that the saloon-keepers are prepared to cash checks—for the profit there is in it.

The *Employment Bureau* side line is another ruse of the liquor seller to swell the coffers of his retail trade. Revelations in Chicago during December throw startling light upon an alliance between hotel proprietors and notorious saloons in the business district of the city. So complete was the monopoly engineered by the liquor men that it was practically impossible for unemployed cooks and waitresses to secure jobs in leading hotels except through the saloon-keepers. A unique invasion of the alleged employment bureau bar-rooms was carried out in militant shape by the leaders of the local *Waitresses' Union* and through the publicity attracted it was found that the latest liquor graft compelled the cooks and waiters to make the saloons their headquarters and it is said that only those who spent their all were finally given jobs. "As long as a man has money which he is willing to spend over the bar, he does not need a job," according to the philosophy of one of the most notorious liquor sellers in this "Employment Trust."

Liquor Press Confess Saloon Vile.

Practically every representative of the Liquor Press has admitted the vicious character of the traffic which they champion. A specially frank confession of these facts was given by the Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review, of San Francisco, a few months since:

"A man who knows the saloons well can honestly say that most of them have forfeited their right to live.

"The model saloon exists chiefly in the minds of editors of liquor journals, in the imagination of a certain type of ministers, and in the mythical stories rehearsed at saloon men's campfire.

"Unfortunately the average tippling house is a place of illfame, a place of shame and debauchery.

"With comparatively few exceptions our saloons are houses of drunken men, profanity and obscenity of the vilest possible type.

"It is no wonder that even in the better towns of the wild West, as well as of the effete East, and conservative South, the stranger who visits a saloon is at once invoiced, labeled and damned.

"This growing disrespect for the saloons is the harvest of tears ripening by the lurid glare of the thousands of nights of hellish debauchery."

Law Defiance By System.

Following their deliberate attitude of scorn and indifference to public sentiment, the various leaders of the liquor traffic, and, notoriously, some of the largest brewers in the United States have been engaged during the past two years in reducing law defiance to a definite and systematic method of trade expansion.

This has been accomplished by the most thorough organization of their departments of distribution and the discovering of a thousand modes of law evasion and conniving with weak and cowardly officials in local Prohibition districts throughout the nation.

Of course in the successful prosecution of these plans, the liquor men have found most effective aid in the Federal Government's interstate regulations and the Internal Revenue Bureau's levying of liquor taxes upon illegal drink sellers in ten thousand nominally "dry" districts.

Significant details of this lawlessness and its results are given in the replies to President Gilmore, of the National Model License League, on pages 58-60 of this *YEAR BOOK*. But some most extraordinary evidence at first hand of this "law defiance by system," carried on by the big brewers was unearthed by President Dickie, in the course of his series of debates with Mayor Rose in 1909. At his suggestion, friends in Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana wrote the most widely known brewing firms of Milwaukee frankly asking in what way they would co-operate in locating "blind pigs" in prohibition districts. The replies received, now in the possession of President Dickie, are astounding:

One friend wrote from the Prohibition town of Harrisburg, Illinois, the following letter to the Fred Miller Brewing Company:

"Gentlemen: There are tremendous possibilities in this 'dry' section of Egypt to sell the genuine brand of beer. Kindly advise me in what way you can ship me the real thing, securely packed so as to escape detection. In your reply give full information as to conditions of sale and remittance."

In reply, the Fred Miller Brewing Company sent the "full particulars" as to prices, transportation, etc., and says in addition:

"We should, of course, like to supply that district with our beer, and we can either arrange to supply you from Cairo, or we can make casks that have an appearance the same as a sugar barrel. . . . We could send our advertising matter, also order postals, and we would inquire whether this arrangement would be satisfactory to you. . . . We have similar arrangements with a lot of our customers, and hope to hear from you covering this matter further by return mail."

The Pabst Brewing Company, asked for similar trade from a "dry" county of Michigan, revealed their everyday attitude toward this sort of thing by eagerly encouraging their supposed prospective customer and "thanking" him for his request. Similar inquiries brought similar responses from the Schlitz Brewing Company, from the Joseph Schultz Brewing Company, the Jung Brewing Company and the Gutsch Brewing Company, all beer firms of Wisconsin's metropolis. In fact, the replies, plainly betraying the brewing companies' understanding of the supposed legal status of their prospective patrons, were in several cases in the form of printed circular letters, showing the backbone of the "blind pig" industry in prohibition states is, in reality, the big brewer in the license cities of nearby license states.

The Brewers' Endless Chain.

The Endless Chain of the Liquor Defense news bureau is seen in the following item from Kansas. There are still a few blind piggers, boot leggers, and liquor law-breakers left in Kansas, "but," notes *Our Messenger*, Wichita, in its issue for June 1909, "they are financed by the wholesale liquor houses and the brewers, the identical people who spend thousands of dollars in newspapers and magazines to educate the people of other states that the Kansas prohibitory law is a failure."

What an ideal plan to manufacture any argument against Prohibition which may be desired. Hire your law-breaker and pay him to defy public sentiment a day or so, and then hire your editorial scribe to write it up in all the colors of the rainbow for the paid liquor advertisement in any one or all of the ten thousand prohibition contests throughout the country.

Out of the brave showing of 2,857 arrests under the excise law in New York City in one year, 1908, only five, or less than one fifth of one per cent, received any punishment of the slightest consequence.

Recent investigations in Arkansas show that there are more blind pigs in Little Rock and Argenta, the two most strongly license cities of that State, than in any other community in the State. There are 79 saloons and 56 blind pigs in these two towns.

In 1908 there were 312 convicts in the Arkansas penitentiary who came from 17 license counties, and only 252 from the 58 "dry" counties. In proportion to the popular vote for Governor in 1906, only 27 per cent should have come from the "wet" counties, but the per cent is actually 55.

The Official Roll of Liquor Dealers.

The 1910 *YEAR BOOK* presents below two tables showing the distribution of the various kinds of dealers in each state of the Union and the proportion of liquor dealers to the population, and to the voters of each state.

LIQUOR DEALERS.—INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT, 1909.

States and Territories	Rect.	Retail L. D.	Whole L. D.	B'rs	Retail Malt	Whole Malt	Total	Total 1908
Alabama (a)	5	1,147	59	3	587	59	1,860	1,930
Alaska . . . . .	...	519	8	6	5	12	550	501
Arizona	1	919	27	2	12	39	1,000	995
Arkansas	2	949	61	1	140	65	1,218	1,189
California	155	15,747	778	105	532	468	17,785	17,002
Colorado	13	3,190	121	12	205	148	3,689	2,551
Connecticut	41	3,496	78	21	157	314	4,107	3,931
Delaware	6	335	7	6	23	15	392	441
D. of Columbia . .	19	921	20	5	37	13	1,015	1,140
Florida	8	712	79	1	164	44	1,008	1,092
Georgia (a)	1	1,091	18	4	1,521	105	2,740	3,228
Hawaii	6	370	80	3	43	22	524	561
Idaho	3	1,140	13	15	65	58	1,294	1,443
Illinois	217	20,477	434	117	1,506	875	23,626	25,038
Indiana	32	7,746	104	43	612	466	9,003	9,689
Iowa	23	4,258	72	22	564	625	5,565	5,773
Kansas (a) . . . .	...	1,899	10	2	493	72	2,476	3,334
Kentucky	71	3,213	222	22	412	165	4,105	4,091
Louisiana	32	4,289	196	11	296	140	4,964	5,065
Maine (a) . . . . .	...	657	4	4	506	47	1,218	870
Maryland	93	3,917	151	30	267	190	4,648	5,299
Massachusetts . . .	143	4,722	219	40	230	436	5,790	5,841
Michigan	20	8,871	79	89	578	455	10,092	10,352
Minnesota	53	6,381	120	75	1,405	549	8,583	8,930
Mississippi (a) . .	2	424	15	...	223	14	678	564
Missouri	101	8,028	248	52	598	425	9,452	9,834
Montana	6	2,432	48	18	157	167	2,828	2,446
Nebraska	7	2,410	43	14	348	526	3,348	3,350
Nevada . . . . .	...	1,674	28	5	9	68	1,783	1,957
New Hampshire . .	5	845	26	6	72	82	1,036	1,067
New Jersey	62	10,509	187	53	268	526	11,605	11,840
New Mexico	4	1,123	18	3	27	71	1,246	1,402
New York	447	34,066	1,277	197	463	756	37,106	38,643
N. Carolina (a) . .	10	618	24	...	930	38	1,620	1,202
N. Dakota (a) . . .	...	827	1	...	1,003	64	1,895	1,608
Ohio	113	12,523	362	119	199	522	13,838	15,225
Oklahoma (a) . . .	...	1,509	22	1	179	38	1,749	2,135
Oregon	19	2,167	50	20	287	93	2,636	2,585
Pennsylvania . . .	330	18,682	652	248	706	1,020	21,638	20,605
Rhode Island . . .	21	1,790	48	7	21	63	1,950	2,032
South Carolina . .	2	642	15	1	146	10	816	896
South Dakota . . .	...	1,321	25	4	197	165	1,712	1,672
Tennessee	41	1,289	105	10	758	64	2,267	2,169
Texas	30	3,194	78	15	2,781	393	6,491	6,664
Utah	3	967	22	5	56	55	1,108	1,148
Vermont	3	232	3	...	68	29	335	354
Virginia	36	1,470	55	6	553	71	2,191	2,736
Washington	26	3,988	125	36	195	231	4,601	4,683
West Virginia . . .	10	1,332	27	15	207	192	1,783	1,941
Wisconsin	63	11,738	116	145	830	619	13,511	13,552
Wyoming . . . . .	...	738	19	3	40	73	873	601
Total	2,285	223,504	6,599	1,622	21,681	11,757	267,342	273,192
Previous Year . . .	2,348	230,512	6,626	1,644	20,434	11,628	273,192	276,854

(a) Hundreds of "Liquor Dealers" listed under these states are sellers of Near-Beer and soft drinks which the Prohibition law does not affect.

*Abbreviations: rect. (rectifiers); retail L. D. (Retail Liquor Dealers); Whole L. D. (Wholesale Liquor Dealers); B'rs (Brewers); Retail Malt (Retail dealers in malt liquors); Whole Malt (Wholesale dealers in malt liquors).

THE OFFICIAL ROLL OF LIQUOR DEALERS. 51

Of course, in studying these tables it must be borne in mind that this whole number of liquor dealers includes thousands of internal revenue tax-payers, who are simply bootleggers, jointists and fly-by-night venders of whiskey and beer; but study of the facts shows that there are undoubtedly more of these illegal liquor sellers paying a federal tax in license districts and license states than in Prohibition communities.

LIQUOR DEALERS TO POPULATION AND VOTERS.

States and Territories.	*Pop Jan. '10.	Liquor Dealers	**Vote	Pop. to Liq dealers		Vote to L. D. 1909
				1909	1908	
Alabama	2,225,000	1,860	163,038	1,196	1,088	88
Alaska (a)	125,000	550	28,882	227	249	50
Arizona	200,000	1,000	26,356	200	201	26
Arkansas	1,750,000	1,218	154,177	1,437	1,216	127
California	2,150,000	17,785	386,597	121	85	22
Colorado	800,000	3,689	263,877	217	314	72
Connecticut	1,050,000	4,107	189,999	256	280	46
Delaware	210,000	392	48,024	536	454	122
D. of Columbia (b)	345,000	1,015	.....	240	298	...
Florida	718,917	1,008	49,360	713	625	49
Georgia	2,675,000	2,740	206,659	977	829	75
Idaho	350,000	1,294	97,288	270	243	75
Illinois	5,391,300	23,626	1,154,751	228	215	49
Indiana	2,940,520	9,003	721,126	327	286	80
Iowa	2,500,000	5,565	494,770	413	387	89
Hawaii (a)	154,001	524	12,411	249	275	24
Kansas	1,800,000	2,476	376,179	727	510	152
Kentucky	2,350,000	4,105	491,470	572	550	120
Louisiana	1,681,625	4,964	115,678	340	332	23
Maine	730,000	1,218	106,335	599	870	87
Maryland	1,189,000	4,648	264,511	256	224	57
Massachusetts	3,326,397	5,790	457,789	574	558	79
Michigan	2,875,000	10,092	541,749	285	278	54
Minnesota	2,000,000	8,583	331,304	233	238	39
Mississippi	2,200,000	678	77,738	3,245	3,546	115
Missouri	3,575,862	9,452	716,458	378	364	76
Montana	410,000	2,828	70,483	145	123	25
Nebraska	1,500,000	3,348	266,799	448	403	80
Nevada	100,000	1,783	24,607	56	67	14
New Hampshire	450,000	1,036	89,592	434	412	86
New Jersey	2,600,000	11,605	467,198	224	211	40
New Mexico	450,000	1,246	55,880	360	357	45
New York	8,699,643	37,106	1,639,503	234	221	44
No. Carolina	2,250,000	1,620	337,960	1,390	2,080	209
North Dakota	600,000	1,895	94,582	316	373	50
Ohio	4,500,000	13,838	1,121,852	325	303	82
Oklahoma	1,490,000	1,749	255,371	852	916	146
Oregon	725,000	2,636	110,889	275	252	42
Pennsylvania	7,562,538	21,638	1,267,443	350	362	59
Rhode Island	523,000	1,950	72,317	268	251	37
So. Carolina	1,600,000	816	68,907	1,961	1,670	84
South Dakota	575,000	1,712	114,775	336	299	67
Tennessee (a)	2,220,000	2,267	271,623	970	1,024	120
Texas	4,000,000	6,491	423,706	616	600	65
Utah	340,000	1,108	108,598	307	296	98
Vermont	365,000	335	52,651	1,090	989	157
Virginia	2,100,000	2,191	294,664	958	768	134
Washington	1,250,000	4,601	183,879	272	267	40
West Virginia	1,250,000	1,783	258,151	701	618	145
Wisconsin	2,410,000	13,511	454,435	180	178	34
Wyoming	130,000	873	37,609	149	208	43
Total (average) (f)	93,412,803	267,342	15,607,589	349	336	58

*As given by state officials to the 1910 *New York World Almanac*.

**Usually the largest vote given in several years, especially in the south.

(a)As given last year.

(b)No vote.

(f)Approximate.

The Wiles of the Drink Devil.

The liquor traffic, ashamed of its record and ashamed at the universal contempt in which its methods have come to be held by society in general, are adopting every species of commercial disguise which they can find to suit their purposes.

Where their business is attacked the last thing they would ever think of would be to make a frank defense over their own signatures or through statements issued by their own trade organization. Instead, they realize their only hope of even temporary preservation lies in masking their interests behind respectable names and legitimate business.

By every unscrupulous means known to the expert in hypocrisy, the brewer now wages his hazardous defense under cover of made-to-order "Business Men's Leagues," "Commercial Associations," "United Societies for Local Self Government," "Tax Payers' Unions," "Personal Liberty Alliances," and "Manufacturers and Dealers' Clubs."

Masquerading in this plausible and frequently pseudo-patriotic garb, the beer makers and their allies are fighting with desperation borne of despair in every one of the thousand local and state battles from one end of the country to the other.

One singular development in this connection is the metamorphosis by which the Liquor Trade Press is being transformed in name.

Instead of *The Bar-room Herold*, *The Dramshop Courier*, *The Beer-Makers' Review*, *The Whiskey Exponent*, *The Cocktail News*, *The Alcohol World*, *The Fire Water Disseminator*, *The High License Advocate*, the official organs of the traffic now include such journals as *The Liberal Advocate*, formerly *The Wine and Spirit News*, *Liberty*, formerly *The Texas Liquor Dealer*, *The American Beverage and Food Journal*, formerly *Bar and Buffet*, *Truth*, *The Patriot*, *Both Sides*, *Champion of Fair Play*, *The Free Press* and *The Protector*.

The Caddo Adviser is the title of a fake magazine circulated by the brewers in Shreveport, Louisiana, during the recent Prohibition campaign there. "It was natural," declares Will Irwin, in *Collier's Magazine*, March 13, 1909, "that this or any other liquor press matter circulated in Shreveport, should emanate from St. Louis, because the Anheuser Busch Company had invested heavily in the Caddo parish brewery which was the crux of the Shreveport situation. About a week before the election nearly every registered voter in Shreveport received a copy of this sixteen page periodical."

As a result of investigation, Mr. Irwin discovered that *The Caddo Adviser* was simply one of the many issues of this disguised agent of the brewers. In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Rosenthal, the "editorial manager," that gentleman directly admitted it was "backed by the brewers," and confidentially explained the scheme. "We'll give you *The Caddo Adviser*," he said, "only we will insert the name of your town in place of the word 'Caddo,' and we will do it more cheaply than anyone else can do that class of work because we have a place. If you wish we will make a new page with special matter on your local conditions at slight additional cost. I think we have a good thing here, and we are anxious to press its sale in every town of the South where

Prohibitionists are contesting the ground." Quantities up to the thousand, Mr. Rosenthal stated, he would furnish at the rate of \$50 a thousand. Up to 5,000 at \$45 a thousand, etc.

Collier's staff writer thus comments: "How extravagant, how footless—and how headless! Such work as this, even by mercenaries, afflicts a newspaper man as a false note afflicts a musician. The great, stupid creature is hurt—he knows not which way to turn. For two generations the liquor interests have rested secure in the belief that they could beat down all opposition, break all ordinances, through their alliance with bad politics, through the use of tainted money. And now that political alliance is struck from under their feet, they know no other way of fighting; they are both pathetic and comic in their futility."

The "Business Men's League" Dodge.

The United Societies for Local Self Government is probably the most famous undertaking of the brewers to conceal their reactionary agitation. These United Societies, individually considered, consist of several hundred Social Clubs, Orders and Organizations for good fellowship among the German, Bohemian and other foreign peoples of Chicago. These individual societies are in no way political in their primary object, but, duped by clever politicians in the pay of the brewers, they have been led to form a sort of coalition called by this high sounding title. The only public appearance of these United Societies is on the occasion of beer-fests and anti-prohibition rallies engineered by these brewery retained politicians, for the sole purpose of manufacturing political capital to bolster up the brewers' losing game.

Object of the "United Societies For Local Self-Government," as it appears in the printed Constitution, Article II, Sec. 1: "The object for which this organization is formed, shall be the protection of every citizen in the full enjoyment of all the personal rights and liberties guaranteed to him by the constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois."

Objct of "United Societies," as stated by President George L. Pfeiffer, in interview with Associated Prohibition Press representative: "We are a political organization, from beginning to end. We have no other purpose at all. We are fighting any reform that interferes with the liquor business. We are fighting prohibition and temperance. One is as distasteful as the other to us."

The above quotation from a novel interview with the President of these Societies, contrasted with the published object as stated in their constitution, tells the whole story, but in this same interview President Pfeiffer declares (his German being translated as literally as possible):

"We have no use for any reform business, and we will not permit any law to be enacted which in any way would restrict the saloon business. We will fight with all our power and use every influence we have to support any officials for election who hold the same views which we have."

"But for the Sunday-closing law, the United Societies would

never have been formed. Every saloon in Chicago today would be closed but for the 'organization' of the United Societies."

"I am not a saloon-keeper myself, but through my position, I can do more for the brewers in favor of the saloon than the brewers can do for themselves."

As one result of the aldermanic elections in Chicago, April 6, 1909 the United Societies backed by the brewers, claimed a majority of the new Council as friendly to the liquor traffic. In the list of successful candidates which were endorsed by the United Societies were eight aldermen-elect who were black-listed by the Municipal Voters' League as among the most corrupt and dangerous politicians that ever secured office in the City of Chicago.

Glutting The "Lie" Market.

However shrewdly the brewer has mastered the art of masquerade, the fierceness of the fight just being made against him on all sides is constantly driving him into reckless misrepresentation and deliberate falsehood. A recent issue of the Associated Prohibition Press detailed a series of direct lies and slander upon Prohibition states and lesser districts, which appeared in a single issue of a well known brewers' journal, the answer to which was quickly secured from Governors, Officials and equally trustworthy authorities in their respective communities. Many of these misrepresentations are noted in various chapters of this *YEAR BOOK*.

We give herewith one or two others which in character and absurdity are typical of them all:

In a recent issue of the *American Brewers' Review*, 1909, Chicago, there appeared a detailed "story" attempting to prove that Denmark had "settled" the liquor question by the use of beer and light liquors and claiming that the people of that northern empire kingdom required stimulants because of the severe climate.

In reply to an inquiry made by the *Associated Prohibition Press*, Miss Astrid Blume, President of the Danish W. C. T. U., forwards a most interesting comment upon the claims made in this leading brewers' journal.

Miss Blume declares that despite the claims of the Brewers' Review, drunken men are a very common sight in "Denmark" and that one meets them "everywhere," as in America. In addition to this, the people of Denmark are not only dissatisfied with the effects of the general use of beer and light liquors, but a nation wide movement for Prohibition, at least by local veto, is enthusiastically under way, which has received the individual support of nearly 500,000 men and women.

Worcester, Mass., under local Prohibition for two years in succession beginning 1908, has been the target for persistent misrepresentation and slander at the hands of the Liquor Press.

Press dispatches, plainly bearing the ear marks of the Brewers' Press Bureau, were sent out to prove that Prohibition was a failure in that city, and detailing in alleged exact figures the thousands of cases of beer and gallons of whiskey which were being consumed by that no-license city. Inquiry developed the fact, as stated by Worcester's Chief of Police, David A. Matthews, that the figures so widely published referred not merely to the City of Worcester, but included all liquors for the surrounding towns wherein there is license, and whose liquors must pass through Worcester.

The official figures for the first year no-license or Prohibition, May 1, 1908, to May 1, 1909, as compared with the last year under license and the wide-open saloon, May 1, 1907, to May 1, 1908, show this record:

Total arrests 52% greater under license.
 Arrests for drunkenness 113% greater under license.
 Arrests for assault 48% greater under license.
 Arrests for disturbing the peace 92% greater under license.
 Arrests for neglect and non-support 28% greater under license.
 Arrests for larceny 34% greater under license.
 "First offenders" (discharged without arraignment) 129% greater under license.
 Total women arrested 16% greater under license.
 Total women arrested for drunkenness 215% greater under license.
 Commitments to Summer Street jail for drunkenness 215% greater under license.
 Patients in City Hospital 90% greater under license.
 Deaths from alcoholism 400% greater under license.
 Deaths from all causes 20% greater under license.
 Deaths decreased from 2,560 under license to 2,120 (Prohibition).

A Leaflet issued by the *Liquor Press Bureau of Boston*, boldly asserts that there are more paupers in proportion to population in no-license towns of Massachusetts than in the cities which legalize the saloons. Investigation shows that this is a deliberate falsehood and misrepresentation, as 573 out of 797 paupers reported from Prohibition towns are inmates of *The State Pauper Asylum at Tewksbury* (a no-license town). These paupers, of course, come from all parts of the Bay State.

Alcohol Banned by Pole Explorers.

Once more the myth that alcohol is a necessity in cold climates, is exploded, this time by the testimony of Lieutenant Shackleton and his now famous expedition which recently set a new "Farthest South" record in their attempt to reach the South Pole.

At a reception accorded the explorers in the Town Hall, Sydney, states the *Union*, Shanghai, China, May 12, 1909, this testimony was given regarding the party's experience with liquor: "Through the long journey extending over four months, the party never had one drop of alcohol, except on one occasion, it being a birthday celebration, they had just a little wine, and found their resistance to cold dropped so they at once placed a ban upon the further use of alcohol."

What The Brewers Forgot to Explain.

The beer makers of America at Atlantic City, 1909, engaged in long-winded defense of the drink trade and indulged another succession of glittering promises to be good, but in all the detailed proceedings of this council, there was no word of convincing reply to nor explanation of the lengthening indictment of the brewers' methods in current events.

"All the speakers at the public meetings advocated the wiping out of saloons that are not conducted according to law, and the better enforcements of reasonable and fair liquor laws," declares the report of the convention in Michigan's liquor organ, *Truth*, but strange silence was manifest from the beginning to the end of the convention on the proved complicity of the biggest breweries of the country in defiance of Prohibition laws in Kansas, Oklahoma, and many other sections of the country.

No mention was made and no rebuke was administered to those brewers who during the last year, have been convicted of backing notorious jointists in the State of Kansas, even as no excuse was ever offered or disapproval expressed of the law-defiance of brewers whom United States Special Agent William E. Johnson discovered were financially back of the four hundred jointists he drove out of Indian Territory in 1907 and 1908.

No disapproval was heard nor disavowal framed of the anarchistic methods of Milwaukee brewers, recently exposed by President Dickie in his debates with Mayor Rose of Milwaukee. The fact which President Dickie proved conclusively that these brewers were shamelessly in league with would-be jointists and bootleggers in Prohibition communities, attracted no attention from the National Council of the beer makers.

The *Committee on Resolutions* also diplomatically side-stepped the attempt to gag free speech and intimidate editorial opinion made a few months since by one of the most widely-known brewers of the country, and widely exposed at the time.

The recent series of false and misleading advertisements widely circulated by another prominent beer maker, who attempted to line up the great statesmen of America's history as apologists for the drink curse and champions of the beer barrel, provoked not the slightest criticism from any of the professional "reformers" in attendance.

Nor did the convention repudiate in any way the unscrupulous and dishonest scheme of another millionaire beer maker, of St. Louis, to deluge communities where Prohibition contests were being

held, with tons of alleged argument on behalf of the drink trade, disguised in what was apparently a bona fide religious magazine, adorned with pictures of Christ and Bible scenes.

The almost unanimous condemnation of the saloon by press, pulpit, science and business interests alike, still struck the Board of Trustees as an unsolvable enigma. "It is curious" they assert "to note how nearly every orator on the drink question seems to feel called upon to vilify the saloon. Even some of the strongest opponents of Prohibition speak of the saloon as an indefensible institution."

Brewers' Friends Admit Lawlessness.

The annual report of the *Vigilance Committee of the United States Brewers' Association* at Atlantic City, June, 1909, declared in despairing tones:

"The Prohibition wave instead of waning is actually on the increase in point of vigor and intensify," and must have sent a cold chill through every delegate present as they concluded:

"In the opinion of the committee the brewing interests are grappling with their adversary in a fight for life or death."

Once more the beer makers listened to their own speakers' defense of the notorious lawlessness of the saloon, who use it as a text for a timely warning to the trade. In an address which must have stirred the beer makers by its graphic picture of their shortcomings, *Percy Andreas* one of the most prominent Brewers of Ohio, warned his colleagues:

"What is actually wrong with the conditions of the retail liquor traffic? . . . The lawless saloon. . . . He among us who asserts there is no material basis for the cry regarding the lawless saloon, is either lamentably blind, or criminally ignorant, or willfully untruthful."

John Koren, author of the *Committee of Fifty reports on the Economic and Legislative Aspects of the Liquor Problem*, told the brewers frankly:

"Back of the present agitation is much feeling against the saloon, as deep rooted as it is sincere. Is there not abundant cause for it? In the part of the country where the present Prohibition movement began, the greed of liquor dealers and of brewers behind them, and their amazing contempt of public sentiment made the saloon indefensible; and it has become outlawed. Never again will the saloon in the south and in some other parts of the country as well, be permitted to become what it has been in the past."

The Defense of the Liquor Traffic.

The editor of the *YEAR BOOK* wrote to the leading national organizations of the liquor traffic for a frank statement of their views at the present time as regards their own business and the Prohibition movement.

The *National Model License League*, through its President, Mr. T. M. Gilmore, replied in a detailed and exhaustive defense of the liquor business, and of their plans for its ultimate "reform."

Copies of this letter from President Gilmore were sent to a number of our workers, and some splendidly terse and convincing replies received. It is, of course, impossible to reproduce the full text of this correspondence in the *YEAR BOOK*, but in view of its importance we condense the points of Mr. Gilmore's letter, and give in connection some of the most pertinent paragraphs from the replies received from our Prohibition champions. We also refer in several instances to special data in other parts of this 1910 *YEAR BOOK*.

The Case for Drink By Its Best Friend.

President Gilmore, in his letter, advances his strongest arguments, criticisms and suggestions in defending the purposes of his organization, championing the liquor traffic, and arraigning the prohibition propaganda. Briefly stated, President Gilmore's position is:

"I. The National Model License League proposes to eliminate law breaking, drive out the drunkard, grafter and dive-keeper from the liquor business —by means of 'model license' laws, which include many restrictions (as to sales to minors, drunkards, intoxicated persons, and limitation of hours and the number of saloons). Such laws, Mr. Gilmore states, (which have already been adopted in Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, West Virginia, Connecticut and many cities) the saloon keepers 'do not dare to take a chance' of violating.

"II. Prohibitionists refuse aid in any proposed saloon reform or regulation; and Prohibition does not take the liquor question out of politics, does not interfere with the use of liquor, but destroys the legally established property of the liquor interests and the business of those who are located in territory that voted 'dry.'

"III. The proposed Model License law will take away the power of politicians to grant favors to liquor dealers.

"IV. The Model License League has in the past two years secured gratuitous newspaper publicity equivalent to the distribution of nearly two billion articles.

"V. The League's campaign has been 'clean, frank and, we trust, gentlemanly.'"

With regard to the stated purposes of the Model License League, A. G. Wolfenbarger, Vice-Chairman of the Prohibition National Executive Committee, writes the *YEAR BOOK*:

"I have been transfixed with wonder and admiration in contemplating the utopian scheme of the Model License League. There are only a few thousand difficulties in the way of complete success

for Mr. Gilmore's panacea and only a limited number can here be noted. When he and the brewers, distillers and their brood of drunkard makers refrain 'from taking any part in politics' they will be so dead that Julius Cæsar's ghost will look like a prize-fighter in action compared to their inanimate body.

Model License an "Old Story."

"It may be news to Mr. Gilmore that the adoption of Model License laws, for the government of the liquor business in all political and municipal sub-divisions of this country, have been an accomplished fact for the last twenty-five years, and the fruits of these Model License laws are to be found in overflowing asylums, crowded penitentiaries and almshouses, where standing room is at a premium, breadlines in the slums of our great cities, with uncounted thousands of murder cases, criminal trials, and stifling jails filled with wife-beating brutes, from ocean to ocean. Great crop to have been raised from Model License laws.

"The very business he seeks to perpetuate is the sole agency from which 'blind pigs,' 'holes-in-the-wall,' 'villainous joints,' and every conceivable species of evasion and subterfuge emanate. It is as impossible for the saloon, even under the best regulations ever dreamed of, to exist without manufacturing these classes of human scum as it is for a stagnant pond to exist without producing embryonic toads and frogs.

"They prate about the law abiding saloon keeper and shed great pools of crocodile tears concerning the joint keeper and the dive keeper up the alley, pretending not to know that the hang-dog villains who run the dives, lawless joints and blind pigs are the natural spawn of the breweries and distilleries whose product must be sold lawfully or unlawfully. They are all 'Model License Leaguers' so to speak. The wholesaler is only a carbuncle produced on the body politic by the manufacturers whose vile poison he distributes for the retailers. The retailers are licensed and unlicensed, and we would like Mr. President Gilmore to furnish a list of fifty persons in the past fifty years convicted of violating the license laws of the states and territories on complaint of a brewer, a distiller or their agents."

Brewers Back Law Defiance.

Alfred L. Manierre, of New York City, in his reply to Mr. Gilmore, declares:

"The history of the liquor business wherever it has existed has been one long record of defiance of every law designed to restrict sales to any person at any time and in any place, 'wet' or 'dry'. This applies not only to the retail dealer (dive-keeper or otherwise) but also to the manufacturers. When *Mr. C. W. Trickett*, under appointment of Governor Hoch, enforced the prohibitory clause of the Kansas Constitution in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1906, his proceedings took the form of injunctions and arrests for con-

tempt of court. His statement is that 'six bar-tenders were taken, one after another from one saloon and placed in the county jail, but that saloon continued business just the same with new bar-tenders, and the brewers boasted they could get new men as fast as the old ones were put in jail and they would be doing business when I (Mr. Trickett) was in my grave. *It should be borne in mind that as the rich brewers owned the saloons, they would pay the fines of the men arrested, continue their salary while they lay in jail and put new men in their places behind the saloon bars.*'

Real Question is Alcohol, Not Saloon.

"The League suggests as a remedy that the number of saloons be limited in proportion to population, say one to each 500 inhabitants, on the ground that the saloon-keeper would be freed from 'unique competition' and that it 'would give society protection from illicit dealers.' It is not claimed that less liquor would be sold under such an arrangement. What society needs is protection, not from illicit places, but from *alcohol*. As to competition and illicit places, it is a matter of common knowledge that most saloons are brewery owned. It is a competition of brewers rather than saloon keepers, and nothing in the history of the liquor business would justify the expectation that such competition would be balked by a limitation of licenses. The practical result would be, if anything, to increase the number of illicit places. The League cites certain states, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, West Virginia and Connecticut, where it asserts that saloon-keepers 'do not now dare to violate' a Model License law. Our only comment is that that would be interesting if true."

Mrs. E. Norine Law, author and National Lecturer, writes the *YEAR BOOK* in reply to Mr. Gilmore:

"Michigan, my own State, is cited as one of the States where, because of the work of the 'Model License League' saloon keepers 'do not dare violate' the law. Yet, I know it to be a fact that the saloon keepers have not reformed along this line. In my own city, Detroit, they are more lawless than ever; and it is the lawlessness of the saloon keepers that is helping to create Prohibition sentiment."

The most overwhelming argument against the possibility of success for the advertised purposes of the Model License League is the record which is being made by the liquor traffic throughout the country and which is epitomized in other pages of the *YEAR BOOK*. It is shown that the greatest brewers and distillers of the country are responsible for the most unscrupulous defiance of public opinion and connivance with law breakers and that notorious instances of this character have been multiplying during the past few months, despite all the efforts of Mr. Gilmore and his associates.

With regard to the arraignment of Prohibitionists and the attack upon Prohibition law, registered by Mr. Gilmore, the almost uninterrupted spread of Prohibition territory during the past few years, and the well-nigh incalculable masses of verified data regarding the actual results of Prohibition, both—comprehensively summarized elsewhere in the *YEAR BOOK*,—afford convincing reply to Mr. Gilmore's criticism.

"Other Methods."

In specific reply to the charge that Prohibitionists are not willing to aid in any plan of saloon reform or regulation, Mrs. Law writes the *YEAR BOOK*:

"Before we adopted the method of prohibition Prohibitionists tried every conceivable plan to 'reform and regulate the liquor business.' It refused to be 'regulated,' or 'reformed,' so there was no way to do but to abolish and exterminate it. They have been given every chance to prove that they would be half way decent, but refused and they will always refuse."

With regard to the claim that the people are not willing to give up the use of "alcoholic beverage," Mrs. Law writes:

"We have abundant proof that many men who drink, vote for prohibition because they are 'anxious and willing to give up the use of alcoholic beverages, but find themselves too weak to resist the temptation of the open saloon. Open saloons offer many enticements and allurements, beside the liquor, which cause many, especially young men, to go in, who are struggling hard to break away from the appetite that they realize they have been unwise and unfortunate in forming. The very young, even to children, are taught drunkenness by the existence of the open saloon, who, otherwise would not go near the evil. *People are far more willing to give up drink than liquor vendors are willing to have them.*"

In this connection Mr. Gilmore refers to the individual's "right to buy and use alcoholic beverages in moderation and with respect for the rights of others" and to this Mrs. Law replies pointedly:

"A man has a right to choose his own diet so long as what he chooses to eat does not cause him to rob others of their daily bread. These liquor dealers are either short on brain power, or a sense of moral principle, when they keep on refusing to recognize the fact that it is not that we deny to men the 'natural, moral right' to debauch, degrade, disease, and even kill themselves, but we are protesting against drinking that which causes them to bring innocent, helpless, unwilling victims under those penalties. A man has a 'natural, moral right' to eat whatever he pleases, so long as what he eats does not so demoralize his nature and craze his brain, that he goes out to steal away from others their 'natural,

moral right' to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. When he does that he has exceeded the boundary lines of his 'natural, moral right.'

"How long is it going to take these vendors of poison to understand that if liquor did not affect any one but the man who drinks, the man who sells, the men who want it to be sold and make it possible, we would leave them to fight it out among themselves? They simply wilfully, and with determination, close their eyes to all the horrible sights and their ears to all the pitiful appeals of women and children sitting in the dark, desolate, destitute homes neglected, forgotten and forsaken; robbed of all joy, peace and comfort; wishing death to come to end their misery; all because men choose to presume that they have a 'natural, moral right' to drink the stuff which sends them home as wife-beaters and child-killers; and because there are men who are so devoid of all decency and right principles as to be willing to make their money by selling that which causes men to be so debauched and crazed."

"Personal Liberty."

Answering the same point involving the question of personal liberty, Mr. Wolfenbarger declares:

"The alleged personal right of the personal liberty crank is based upon the same principles as the personal liberty of the twentieth century anarchist, the height of whose ambition is to blow up some government officer or agent because of imaginary oppression. The personal liberty crank resents bitterly any effort to restrain him from getting drunk, beating his wife, squandering the money she has earned over the washtub or perchance killing his own child for his diversion. He argues, this wife and child are mine, therefore, I have a right to do as I please with them. From this same premise he argues, my desire and appetite for drink are mine and I have full right to satisfy them according to my own conception of what is good for me. He sums up his philosophy in one laconic phrase: 'To hell with society and government; they are nothing to me compared to a hot time in the old town to-night.'"

"If the liquor business, as conducted in this country, is so destructive to society and such a menace to the state, that the public good requires the complete suppression of the traffic," writes Mr. Manierre, "then the 'moderate drinker's personal right' must yield to the superior right of the state to protect itself.

"Has the point been reached when the public welfare requires the complete suppression of the manufacture, sale, transportation and importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes? The people of the United States are answering that question in the affirmative. It is not sentimentality but sound sense. Their answer is based on the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism, crime, corruption and economic waste which have their origin in the 'abuse' which human experience has proved to be inseparable from the 'use' of alcoholic drinks."

As to "Confiscation."

Mr. Gilmore's argument—that Prohibition "destroys property and the business of those located in territory that votes 'dry'" is thus discussed by Mr. Manierre:

"The Model License League declares that in Kentucky Prohibition would destroy \$67,000,000 worth of distillery, brewery and collateral property and would deprive about 20,000 men of employment. The best answer to that is the one made recently in Toronto, by John Mitchell, the labor leader, when he said: '*If a brewery or distillery is closed, upon its ruins would rise a factory.*' Some machinery and bar fixtures would go to the junk heap, but the real estate would all be left and the 20,000 men would be employed in productive industry to supply an enlarged market."

Mr. Wolfenbarger on this point writes:

"It is no argument against Prohibition for the defenders of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic poisons to urge that in one state \$67,000,000 worth of distillery and brewery property would be rendered valueless on account of such a law. The gambler cannot urge against the local government that the police in raiding his robber den made useless several thousand dollars' worth of his seductive devices for fleecing lambs; nor can he awaken universal sympathy by his loud wail that fifteen men in one den, and his den at that, were thrown out of employment as cappers, card dealers, trick-turners and stool pigeons by the outrageous attack on his business by the sworn officers of the law. Prohibition of the liquor traffic will destroy the value of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of brewers and distillers' bonds, but every dollar of the money represented by these bonds has been filched from the pockets of the people whose rights are trampled upon, whose laws are violated, whose sons are murdered and whose daughters are betrayed and ruined by and through the accursed 'business' which floats these bonds."

The Time for "Compensation."

Mrs. Law, replying to the confiscation claim, puts this query:

"How dare you talk about the destruction of the interests of liquor dealers in the face of the way its victims lose home, character, health, life and salvation? Don't talk about compensation, if you are thrown out of business, until you compensate for the homes you have broken up; until you pay back dollar for dollar the money stolen from women and children through the appetites of men. It is time to drive men out of a business that appeals only to the pocket, avarice and appetite."

Mr. Gilmore asserts that Prohibitionists misrepresent the attitude of the Bible to the use of liquor.

Prohibition and The Bible.

"The Prohibition movement does not rest upon Bible texts," replies Mr. Manierre, while Mrs. Law declares: "We will not undertake to answer the Biblical points for it would make a lengthy article of itself. We will gladly meet Mr. Gilmore in a public debate on that point, as well as every other one in his epistle of defense of this murdering and thieving business."

Mr. Wolfenbarger to the League's Bible claims replies:

"A part of the literature of the Model License League is devoted to a discussion of what the officers of that institution think was one of the principal objects of the Son of God in his earthly ministrations. They delight to argue that Jesus of Nazareth took pride and pleasure in causing his neighbors, friends and followers to drink and become drunken. They would thus justify their detestable modern practices. From more than seventy thousand ministers of the Gospel, the priests of passion and panderers to lust have succeeded in enlisting in their cause a miserable handful of irreverent Judas Iscariots, who degrade themselves to the level of defenders of the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors. But, as the number of these clergymen would not rise to one in five hundred, we should not feel alarmed at their appearance, because that is so much less than one out of twelve, as Christ found the traitors in His day."

Political Corruption and Saloon.

"Politicians should have no power to grant favors to liquor dealers," declares Mr. Gilmore, "but in the same breath," points out Mr. Manierre, "he admits that regulations should be enforced against selling to minors, drunkards, persons under the influence of liquor, etc., and for saloon closing at certain hours."

"Those restrictions are already contained in license laws. In New York it is on those very restrictions that graft, political corruption and police bribery now flourish. Regulations between politicians and police and the liquor business will not end until every restriction against the business has been removed or the business itself has been abolished."

"Free Publicity."

Mr. Gilmore, with evident pride, points to the fact that within two years, without having "paid a publication one cent for the use of its space, they have secured newspaper publicity, equivalent to the distribution of nearly two billion articles," but Mr. Gilmore shrewdly avoids mentioning the fact that the brewers and distillers whom he champions have, during this same period, paid for billions of columns of liquor advertising in practically

the same papers which have given this extensive gratuitous publicity for his League.

"Little wonder that Mr. Gilmore recognizes the immense value of the press" comments Mr. Wolfenbarger. "Were it not for the billions of lies paid for and unpaid for, circulated in the interest of the liquor traffic, there would not be, at the present time, enough 'wet' territory to furnish drinks for half a thousand of the now more than ten million dupes in Gilmore's decoy duck scheme. But it should not be forgotten that a wonderful change has taken place in recent years in the public press of the United States in its attitude toward the liquor traffic. Hundreds of great dailies, an overwhelming majority of the great magazines, thousands of weekly newspapers, and a great variety of printed pamphlets and books now give the people the truth about the 'business,' which is not, and never was, a real business, but only a conscienceless form of crime-breeding graft."

A "Clean" Campaign.

Finally, as, perhaps affording the strongest reason why their movement should be recognized and encouraged, Mr. Gilmore declares that "The League's campaign has, from the start, been 'clean, frank and we trust, gentlemanly.'" To this claim Mr. Wolfenbarger retorts:

"No claim that the campaign of the Model License Leaguers has been 'clean, frank and gentlemanly' will offset the charge, which the League cannot deny, that the purposes of that organization are to bolster up and save from utter destruction a business which cannot fail to increase and multiply intemperance, lawlessness and political corruption."

"It would make one laugh, if there were not so much of horror connected with it," writes Mrs. Law, "to read the words of Mr. Gilmore, when he says, 'Our campaign has been clean, frank and, we trust, gentlemanly.' Every man who sells liquor knows full well that thousands of innocent, helpless women and children have been killed by drunken men. Thousands more starve to death, and in the winter time freeze to death, for no other reason than that the earnings of the father and husband have gone into the saloons. Thousands of babies are killed in the beds of drunken parents every year, when they are wallowed over and smothered to death, just as animals will kill their own offspring. The devil may as well talk about conducting the infernal regions in a 'clean, frank, gentlemanly' way, as men engaged in a business that robs and kills, blights and ruins the unwilling, helpless victims as well as besotting, degrading, debauching and diseasing those who are willing to take the risk of playing with strong drink."

"The wine cup is not large as compared with the sea; but more treasure lies buried in its fathoms than ever has gone down to the depths of all the oceans."

The Liquor Traffic's Grip on Politics.

"The most powerful saloon-keeper controlled the politicians and the police, while the latter in turn terrorized and blackmailed all other saloon-keepers. If the American people do not control it, it will control them."—*Theodore Roosevelt*.

"I am weary of saloon domination. I am weary of the saloon's open alliance with vice, its open contempt of law. I am weary of a condition of things where the man whose business is to make the law must hold his office by consent of the man whose business it is to break the laws."—*Senator Carmack, of Tennessee*.

So long as the liquor traffic can maintain open or secret alliance with the politicians and party in power in city, state and nation, it will postpone that day of doom, which, in the light of current events, it fears with growing dread.

In every important local contest, the saloon question is made the fight of state and national interests, so far as the liquor side is concerned. Millions of dollars are spent annually by the great interstate and national brewers' and liquor dealers' associations in hundreds of local battles, where their participation is rarely definitely known until afterward. The liquor generals are everywhere adopting the Napoleonic plan of attack, and concentrating the whole strength of state and national forces and influence in startlingly rapid succession upon significant local points of agitation. This is one reason why their grip upon strategic state and national politics continues so well nigh invincible, despite the thousands of local defeats which they have suffered in recent years.

"The liquor trade can no longer afford to stay out of politics," declares the *New England Journal and Directory* in a leading editorial. It continues, "In New York the liquor trade has never allowed itself to lose its grip on politics. The liquor trade must make up its mind to go into politics and stay there, holding a whip hand over whoever tries to meddle without right."

Control Through National Organizations.

Hovey's Official Brewers' and Malsters' Directory for 1909, gives the executive officers of fifty-three brewing associations in the United States and Canada; five of them National Leagues; five of them interstate organizations, nineteen individual state organizations and twenty-two other local and district bodies in leading cities.

The principal liquor organizations of the country are: National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, National Liquor Dealers' Association, National Retail Liquor Association of United States, The National Association of Wine and Spirit Representatives, Protective Bureau of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, The National Model License League, President T. M. Gilmore, Louisville, Kentucky, United States Manufacturers and Merchants' Association, American Bottlers' Protective Association, United States Brewers' Association, American Brewing Institute, Society of Brewers' Chemists of the United States, United States Brewmasters' Association, International League of America.

The Liquor Traffic's Hand in 1909 Politics.

✓ The time is past for wordy denunciation of the alliance between the liquor traffic and hundreds of political leaders throughout the country. The 1910 *YEAR BOOK* has no space for it. The record of current events speaks for itself and the people are reading it with new interest and a growing purpose.

The license party bosses within ninety days' time during January, February and March, 1909, opposed, and in many cases, successfully defeated the will of the people as regards Prohibition and other long demanded measures in no less than twenty States, including Arkansas, California, Delaware, Kentucky, Iowa, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

The black roll of political *Benedict Arnolds* is adding new names to its register of dishonor with the Nation-wide advance of the Prohibition Reform. In this record which lists unerringly the long succession of official betrayers of the public interest, are the names of many well-known politicians living and dead who have lent themselves to the stratagems of the liquor traffic.

The political treachery by which United States Senator elect *A. B. Cummins*, when Governor of Iowa, brought about the downfall of Prohibition in 1892 and preserved the liquor traffic in a solution of "Mulct;" and the system of misrepresentation and corruption by which *Matthew Stanley Quay* prevented the adoption of Prohibition in Pennsylvania in 1899, set a pace which has stirred the emulation of liquor bred bosses through all the succeeding years.

Today the same brand of politician and the same school of political treachery are being revealed in the current annals of the battle with the drink curse.

The open alignment of the Republican Legislature of Minnesota with the brewers of that state, as shown in their emphatic defeat of county Prohibition last spring; the bitter but vain opposition of Tennessee's Democratic executive and his state machine to the overwhelming demand of her people for state-wide abolition of the drink trade; the defeat of local-prohibition republican candidates for Governor in Indiana and Ohio by the open revolt of that party's liquor leaders at the election; and the burying of Governor Folk's ambitions by the organized liquor opposition in the Missouri Democracy, are instances which illustrate the startling renaissance of political Benedict Arnoldism under pressure from the panic stricken hosts of liquordom.

Another item is the defeat of Prohibition submission in the Texas Legislature despite the expressed pledge of the Texas Democracy at the primaries and in the state convention of that party in 1908.

Bribery in Minnesota and West Virginia.

The admissions of the liquor traffic that its leaders paid nearly \$50,000 to defeat a local Prohibition Bill in a Minnesota Legislature; the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars were poured into Tennessee in a vain effort to stem the tide of Prohibition there, and other notorious instances of a similar character throughout the country, will be vividly recalled in connection with the amazing disclosures which came to light in West Virginia in February, 1909. The testimony before the Senate Bribery Investigating Committee was a damning indictment of the utterly unscrupulous methods to which the drink traffic is more and more resorting, as the fight for its suppression spreads throughout the Nation. Testimony of State Senators and other reliable witnesses, declared that various members of the recent Legislature were bought, and that tens of thousands of dollars were rushed to the West Virginia capitol by the liquor interests to defeat the Bill for the submission of the Prohibition Constitutional amendment to popular vote.

How successful the liquor leaders were in their attempt to purchase protection from the law-makers of West Virginia, was startlingly revealed in the vote recorded in the state on February 20th, 1909. The Republican party had a plank in its platform pledging to submit the Prohibition amendment to the people in the 1909 Legislature. Out of thirty members in the senate, twenty-three are Republican, nine of whom voted against the Amendment. The Democratic Party also had a plank in its platform virtually pledging it for the Amendment. Of the seven Democrats in the senate, only two voted for it. The Amendment promptly was voted down.

Governor Thomas M. Campbell of Texas, on April 11, 1909, in calling the second successive special session since the regular assembly of the Legislature administers a stinging rebuke to the Lone Star State law makers, an overwhelming majority of whom are members of his own Democratic party. Governor Campbell says: "Your regular session of sixty days was expensive and of little value to the people. Not a single platform demand was enacted into law; one was defeated; and you adjourned without even considering the appropriation bill. . . . Although you have been in continuous session since January 13th, it will hardly be denied that everything that has been done in legislation by the regular and called sessions could have done in ten days."

The significant truth of this indictment of the Democratic politicians of Texas, as detailed by the present leader of the party, is

impressive disinterested confirmation of the charges made by the Prohibitionists during the past two years. The legislature, in addition to repudiating its pre-election pledge to the people on the submission issue, has proved equally treacherous along all other lines.

The exact swindle practised upon the people of Texas by the dominant party in that State in the 1909 legislature as regards the Prohibition issue, is thus concisely stated by *Dr. J. B. Cranfill*:

"On the referendum vote on the question of submitting a Prohibition amendment to the voters of Texas, which was had last July, 1908, the proposition carried by about 5,000 majority. The vote was in the Democratic primaries under the Terrell election law. Following the vote a demand was inserted in the Democratic state platform for the submission of the question to the people by the forthcoming legislature. This legislature has ignored both the instructions of the referendum vote and the instructions of the State Democratic Convention and in the State legislature the proposition failed by two votes."

"By Their Fruits . . . Know Them."

The fight for State Prohibition in Massachusetts is being inaugurated with a growing enthusiasm. As a preliminary step, the Prohibitionists made a strong campaign for their State ticket in November which was headed by *John A. Nicholls* of Boston, candidate for Governor.

The record of the dominant parties of Massachusetts for the last thirty-four years, is a history of long continued conspiracy of silence and indifference to the Prohibition issue.

The past two years Prohibitionists have been bombarding the Legislature with appeals for the submission of a Prohibition amendment to popular vote, but in both sessions the liquor traffic has shown its complete control of the law makers by defeating the movement.

"The Republican policy of regulation, high license and local option has now had a long trial in Massachusetts, with most disastrous results. Under its operations drunkenness has steadily increased, and last year the arrests in the state reached the enormous total of 86,365, the highest point ever yet attained. Rum influence dominates the councils of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Ex-Governor *John D. Long*, speaking in King's Chapel, Boston, in May, said: 'The power of the saloon in politics is terrible. Not even Dr. Eliot, sitting in the Chair of Harvard University; *Henry Cabot Lodge*, occupying the position of United States Senator at Washington, and Sam McCall, representing the Middlesex district, can control as many votes as the saloon.'"

The Pennsylvania Republican Machine once more showed its open alliance with the liquor traffic in defeating, March 10, 1909, by the decisive vote of 137 to 66, the Fair local option bill granting townships and boroughs the right to vote saloons out. When the

question of placing the local option measure on the calendar was before the House in 1906, there were 96 votes mustered in favor of that action. Thus the Grand Old Party in the Keystone State which crammed high license down the throats of the people in 1890, when the Prohibitionists attempted to carry the State against the saloon, continue their political alliance with the drink curse.

The Wisconsin Legislature, overwhelmingly Republican, by a majority of 28 to 5 in the senate, and 80 to 20 in the assembly wrote down its scorn of Prohibition legislation and of the Marsh county Prohibition Bill, which was killed in the Senate March 31st, 1909, by a vote of 17 to 12. Thirty bills bearing more or less upon the liquor question were introduced.

The overwhelmingly Republican Legislature of New Mexico Territory in 1909 turned a deaf ear to insistent petitions from all over the state, and smothered in committee, or killed in open council all local prohibition bills which were introduced at the recent session.

Defeated by a senate vote of 17 to 16, the Republican Nebraska Legislature vetoed for 1909 the demand of the people of Nebraska for a county Prohibition State law. Another vote which reflected the dictation of the liquor interests, was the defeat of a bill to prohibit saloons within two and a half miles of Fort Crook.

A Republican House in the Minnesota Legislature, on March 23, 1909, decided by a vote of 61 to 38 against a resolution offered by Prohibition Representative Lobeck, calling for the submission of a constitutional amendment.

Liquor's Alliance in Local Contests.

The open alliance of the old party leaders with the liquor traffic is proving a more and more conspicuous factor in current local Prohibition elections.

In Mahoning County, Ohio during the county Prohibition fight in 1909, the liquor interests were organized under the auspices of both old parties; the two principal leaders for the whisky trade being Mayor E. H. Moore, chairman of the Democratic committee and Hon. W. J. Williams, chairman of the Republican county committee.

At the head of the "wet" committee in the recent Prohibition fight in Floyd County, Indiana, were *John J. Lyons*, Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee and *George W. Strack*, Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. The Prohibitionists encountered the opposition of both county and city governments, one of which is Democratic and the other Republican.

The liquor traffic saved LaPorte County, Indiana, by an old party coalition. Democratic Mayor Darrow of LaPorte, Ex-Republican Sheriff Smutzer and Democratic Mayor Miller of Michigan City,

led the allied forces of alcohol which were backed principally by the Zorn Brewery of Michigan City, the Guenther Brewery and the Hennock Wholesale Liquor house of LaPorte.

An Inside Glimpse of Liquor Politics.

The truth about the "wet" victory in Youngstown, Ohio, a city of 80,000 is thus noted in special correspondence to the *Associated Prohibition Press*:

"The brewers and distillers who had been quarreling for years, became fast friends. The Democratic and Republican leaders who had been bitterly opposed to each other, were transformed into brothers. One-fourth of the population is Slavonic, one-half foreign. Having come to this country within comparatively recent years, they have been as clay in the hands of the unscrupulous old party leaders. For years the bosses have voted these people against each other. It was easy for them when they were united."

The Prohibitionists and temperance people carried on a magnificent campaign which would certainly have been successful with a fair chance under ordinary circumstances. The secret of the defeat at Youngstown was the alliance of both the Republican and Democratic leaders and machinery with the liquor interests. The "dry" leaders charge the county chairmen of the two old parties who led the "wets" in their fight with having been paid \$10,000 each for their work by the League.

The *Columbus Press Post* in its issue for June 10, 1909, admits this startling factor in these words: "The 'wets' secured the aid of the county chairmen of the two old parties, and with them, most of the machinery of both organizations."

The "wets" called out on election day for thorough work at the polls. "300 saloon-keepers, 550 bartenders, and about half the regular precinct committeemen of the Republican and Democratic parties," writes the staff correspondent of the *Cleveland News*, in the issue of that newspaper for June 9th.

An added item, as showing how the politicians of both old parties could work hand in hand for whiskey, is the fact that the county is safely Republican, although Democrats control the office of Mayor in Youngstown.

The election of a liquor controlled speaker of the *Illinois General Assembly* for 1909 was a severe blow to non-partisan local Prohibition politics in that State. He was *Edward D. Shurtleff*, and he was chosen by the political combination of liquor men and corporation influence who lined up in their ranks nineteen State Representatives who were endorsed by the *Anti-Saloon League* in a recent campaign, and were counted on as being strong "local option" advocates.

If these nineteen men had cared more for the cause they were supposed to loyally champion than they did for the petty politics of their party bosses, and had voted solidly for King instead of Shurtleff, King, who is known to be friendly to the temperance question would have been elected speaker.

"If there is no temperance legislation during the present session, and if the people of Illinois suffer because of the action of their Legislature," declared *Edward E. Blake*, Superintendent of Legislative Work in 1908, "the responsibility for these conditions will rest upon good anti-saloon Republicans and Democrats who voted for a 'wet' speaker for the *House*." None was passed.

How Liquor Uses the "Good Man" Candidate.

Nowhere has the grip of license party politics and bossism been so keenly probed and completely unmasked as in the autobiography of *Judge Ben B. Lindsey*, which began in *Everybody's Magazine* for October, 1909. From start to finish the corruption of Denver is shown to be implicated and closely entwined with protected vice and the legalized liquor traffic. The brewers run the wine rooms in defiance of law, and control ten thousand votes which in all ordinary occasions dictated every election.

The use of the "good man in politics" as a ruse of the worst political grafters is vividly exposed by Judge Lindsey, who declared that an inner view of one of the leading parties of Denver showed him "that the men with whom I was working were thinking only of the spoils of office that would accrue to them if they won. . . . I heard one man who was a city inspector say: 'My job's worth only \$1,500 salary but I easily make \$3,000 on the side'—in graft, of course. In answer to some moral objections to the candidacy of a very corrupt and dissolute man for a place on the ticket, one of the politicians replied: 'Oh, you can put any kind of yellow dog on, so long as you have a "nice man" at the head of the ticket. They'll vote it straight. Don't worry about that.' It was all 'practical' politics, but it rather spoiled my new hope. I began to see that the politicians with whom I was working were not so unlike the ones with whom I had fought."

At Springfield, Illinois, where former Lieutenant Governor, *Lawrence Y. Sherman* was defeated for mayor of that city on the Republican ticket, Mr. Sherman won the Republican nomination at the primary after a desperate contest with the liquor element in his party, and, making a fearless fight on a law enforcement platform, was defeated by the influence of his own party machine, although every other candidate on the Republican ticket was successful.

Vote Buying by Wholesale and Retail.

Driven from polite political evasion to awkward dodging, from dodging to hypocrisy, from hypocrisy to falsehood and from falsehood to intimidation, bribery and personal assault, the brewers are to-day, throughout the country, fanning the flames of popular resentment against their traffic by their own shortsighted and blundering recklessness.

The recent battle for constitutional prohibition in Alabama developed, perhaps, the most brazen and outrageous example of wholesale attempts at bribery of press and people in recent reform history.

The Birmingham Age Herald, the leader of the anti-prohibition press in signed special staff correspondence from Montgomery, under date of July 3, 1909, gives remarkable confirmation of the slush-fund canvass which was later to be carried on by the brewers throughout the state. "It is a matter of common knowledge," writes *H. W. Laird* to the *Age Herald*, "that the brewers of the United States have set aside a half million dollars to be used in crippling the Alabama statutes."

The Birmingham News reproduces in facsimile a letter from one of the liquor crowd's campaign managers offering bribe money for local papers that would insert the falsehoods of the Brewers' Press Bureau.

"It takes money to buy newspapers and we have bought them. We have sent a steady stream of money into Alabama as the occasion demanded it. It was either do this or sit idly by and see our business go for good" declares a political agent of the brewers, who was cleverly interviewed by a correspondent of the *Nashville Tennessean* incognito early in November, and this lieutenant of the beer makers went on to say:

"It is not that we care so much about Alabama, but we feel for the influence in Missouri. The same action there will drive us from the State. We are assailed on every hand by the cry of 'dry Missouri in 1910.' We have the state safe now and we want to insure the future by winning in Alabama, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. Do you know those States are on the danger line? Well, they are."

Another liquor dealer confessed similar anxiety over the situation. *Vice President Edward Faust of the National Brewing Association* is thus quoted:

"Our business is in jeopardy, and the money we spend is for its protection; therefore we are doing nothing wrong. Alabama is

only one of the several states where we are fighting. In view of the election being so near we are working a little harder there; that is all. We want and expect to prevent the adoption of the constitutional amendment."

Another engineer of the brewers' campaign declared sententiously:

"We have put a quarter of a million dollars, or will put it, and probably \$300,000, into Alabama. The crisis for the brewery business is at hand. Money has been spent and lots of it. The battle has hardly begun. It will take millions to win, but win we must. The prohibition wave that is sweeping the country, is growing. The man who tells you it is not either doesn't know or he is a liar. If we can stem it for the next two or three years, we hope for a reaction. If it does not come, well, there is no use crossing the bridge until we come to it, but you will see every brewery in St. Louis dismantled.

"In all, the allied brewing interests of St. Louis have planned to spend half a million dollars in the dangerous states. Probably before the end comes it will be necessary to double this amount."

Booze vs. Statesmanship.

"That twelve members of the Legislature were practically kept as prisoners in the St. Nicholas Hotel at Springfield for eighteen hours previous to the election of Lorimer, in April, 1909, supplied with a liberal quantity of drinks to keep them in line and prevent their desertion," is the assertion of a staff correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, in his dispatch to that paper from the Illinois state capitol.

The defeat of the constitutional amendment bill in the Missouri legislature last year, is now explained. It now transpires, says the *Kansas City Leader*, May 13, 1909, that a bar room has been running throughout the session in the Missouri state capitol. The bar room was established by and for the use of the Missouri senate, and an appointee of the State paid by the people has been acting as bar tender.

The drinks provided in this State bar room were furnished free by the liquor interests of St. Louis. From five to ten cases of St. Louis beer were included daily in the supplies sent to this senatorial booze parlor.

The senators were afraid the public might find out about it, and so attempted to conceal its existence by a sign across the door of room No. 45 in which it was situated, reading "For Ladies Only." It should have read "For Boozers Only."

At a meeting of saloon sympathizers and liquor men, held in Room 122, West Hotel, Minneapolis, on January 21, 1908, without their knowledge a representative of the Prohibition Party was present. During the discussion of the political situation one of the liquor men arose and spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen! We must be careful to elect men to the legislature whom we will not have to buy. Do you know how much it cost us last winter to prevent the passage of the County Local Option Law?

We spent forty-four thousand dollars in that legislature to prevent the passage of the County Local Option Law; and if we had not spent that forty-four thousand dollars in that legislature we would have had County Local Option in Minnesota now. We must be careful to elect men that don't have to be bought."

Liquor Traffic's Influence in National Politics.

Through the iron grip which the liquor traffic maintains in the municipal government of the nation's hundred leading cities, the brewer and the drink seller wield a political influence which is felt in Congress and the White House itself. The silence of national platforms on the liquor question and the Prohibition issue; the stubborn refusal of Congress to give Prohibition states adequate relief, despite overwhelming public demand—all this is inexplicable, unless this subtle, unseen control of national statecraft is recognized.

That the brewers and the liquor interests of the United States won a great victory in the re-election of Speaker Cannon, is asserted in special dispatches from Washington to the daily press, March 16. The *Chicago Tribune* declares it is "absolutely certain" that the brewery and liquor interests of the country were responsible for this latest triumph of "Uncle Joe" and continues:

"To these influences *Joseph G. Cannon* can return his thanks for the rescue of himself and his forces from complete and utter rout at the hands of the insurgents and Democrats. Through *Charles F. Murphy*, the Tammany chieftain of New York, the brewers issued their commands. . . . It was apparent that the liquor interests in the country over were bringing lots of influence to bear. . . . Persons who are in close touch with the liquor representatives here say there is more complacency and steady breathing in that camp now than has been witnessed for many a day. The appointment of House Committees by the Committee on Committees which was the aim of the insurgents, undoubtedly would have resulted in the Hepburn-Dolliver Bill or the Littlefield Bill eventually being brought on the floor of the House, with good prospects of passage.

Referring to the absurdity of any hope for the relief of Prohibition states by inter-state legislation in Congress, the *Philadelphia North American*, May 27th, 1909, a leading Republican paper, declares editorially: "The chance of any such amendment being allowed to reach even the stage of discussion on the floor of the *House of Representatives*, to say nothing of its passage, by a Congress ruled by Joe Cannon, of Illinois, servant of the Peoria poison-makers, friend of the unrestricted consumption and sale of whisky and enemy of every good cause and any form of progress, is comparable only to the chances of the traditional snowball in the hottest pit of Gehenna."

Graft Unites Political Foes.

"The lesson taught in the election of Lorimer, United States Senator, by the *Illinois Legislature*," declares the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, May 28th, 1909, "is the utter fatuity of expecting any reform movement to triumph in the sense of filling places of honor with honorable men while friends of reform continue to align themselves under the old party banners—banners which are now borne aloft with no other purpose than to use the traditional loyalty of voters to their party as an instrument for furthering the purposes of knaves. In Illinois especially the utter disorganization of the electorate and the disappearance of party lines as grafters and boodlers united, point to a general realignment as the only cure for the intolerable situation."

Noting the surprising fusion now proceeding in Congress over the tariff question, the *New York Sun*, May 27, 1909, editorially exclaims: "Between the Republican and Democratic parties what substantial difference is there? . . . In effect the two parties are one."

"The Country can no longer trust either party as such," declared the *Kansas City Star*, disgusted with the outrageous betrayal of the people's interest in the special session of Congress in 1909.

The corrupt alliance of Tammany, Speaker Cannon and the New York Republican machine for the division of unlimited spoils in the municipal government of New York City and the political control of the Empire State was graphically exposed in October, 1909, by *Chairman Herbert Parsons*, of the New York Republican County Committee. It was shown that the corrupt forces of the nation's metropolis were hand in glove with the politicians controlling that city and state, and that whatever victory the so-called reform forces won in New York City at the November election, this big political trust could easily maintain its grip upon the strategic sources of corrupt political power.

"Neither of the two great American political parties at the present time holds any belief that is not held by the other, and the platforms of neither show profound understanding or statesman-like handling of any of the great problems which confront our country. . . . Most platforms of today foster the clap-trap and carefully avoid the annunciation of any clearly defined principle at all."

And this is not the verdict of a Prohibitionist, but of Mayor McClellan of New York City in his recent lectures to the students of Princeton University on "Principles and Politics."

"Party prejudice, the alliance of old party politicians with the liquor interests and the clouding of the issue by political manipulation is all that now stands between the trade and its suppression."

Liquor Traffic's Padlock on National Politicians.

Neither the Democratic or the Republican Party as a party has championed both State and National Prohibition anywhere in the country during the past fifty years. Wherever Prohibition has been enacted, it has been achieved in the teeth of bitter opposition on the part of a strong and usually dominant faction in the machine of either of these party organizations. In no case in the south, where state prohibition has triumphed, was the issue adopted as a party measure prior to its achievement. In the north, wherever public sentiment has risen in recent years to demand state prohibition, the Republican Party has officially either ignored the question entirely or sought by political trickery to dodge the agitation and temporarily check-mate its purpose by concessions of high license and local option which would still permit the liquor traffic legal assistance, perpetuation, and opportunity for political control. The *AMERICAN PROHIBITION YEAR BOOK* for 1909—pages 143 to 159 inclusive—gives a detailed history of the relation of these two parties to the Prohibition Movement for the last half century.

The *Chicago Tribune*, the leading Republican newspaper of the West, in one of its famous Raymond articles in its issue of October 24, 1908, says:

"The Presidential campaign of 1908 will go down in history as almost unique because it has been fought out from the beginning to the end absolutely without a single definite issue between the two parties.

"Speakers on each side have discussed all sorts of things and the platforms of both parties were as verbose as usual. Yet it must be apparent, now that the fight is drawing to a close, that there is no vital issue to distinguish the Republicans from the Democrats."

An equally high Democratic authority, *Thomas Taggart*, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said in an interview in the *Chicago newspapers*, February 5, 1908:

"The next Presidential campaign will have to be fought out on the personality of the opposing candidates. Outside of perhaps some variance about the tariff, there will be no real difference in the platforms of the two parties."

It is needless to say that this prophecy was literally fulfilled. The only issue of everywhere vital importance,—Prohibition—was studiously ignored by both parties.

"Both the Republican and Democratic parties have protected and preserved the drink trade for forty years, but in the face of the present nation-wide education and awakening of the people, they cannot postpone the traffic's doom much longer.



Frances E. Willard.

President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union from 1879 to 1898, and founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1883.

"For God and Home and Every Land."

The World Wide Movement.

Miss Clara Barton, founder and for twenty-three years President of the National Red Cross Movement in the United States, sends to the 1910 YEAR BOOK a greeting rich with the spirit of her eighty-eight years of devoted service and consecration to humanity. Miss Barton, under date of November 24, 1909, writes:

"I am watching with inexpressible interest the progress of the great National Prohibition Movement. In my belief the subject is greater in its purpose and more far-reaching in its world-wide results than one at this moment can fully comprehend.

"A volume could scarcely serve to express one's entire views of the present Prohibition movement; but reduced to a 'paragraph' let me say that in my opinion if total abstinence could mean the removal of intoxicants from the habitual use of mankind, leaving men and women in the sane and proper control of their legitimate faculties, the results—humanely, socially, economically, progenitorially, politically and religiously considered in their effects upon the human race,—would be second only to the Resurrection."

The International Prohibition Confederation.

In every nation of the world, earnest effort for public sobriety and the overthrow of the drink curse is being carried on, and special significance must attach to the fact that in practically two-thirds of these countries the Temperance movement includes a well-sustained and growing agitation for legal restriction and Prohibition of the drink traffic.

Particularly has the Prohibition issue become conspicuous in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and in Finland and Iceland, the two latter countries having recently adopted national prohibition, although in the former case it was vetoed by the Czar.

The world-wide enthusiasm which is, therefore, manifest today in the Temperance Movement, shows in remarkable contrast to the almost universal indifference which met the pioneers of the cause within the memory of some still living.

The International Prohibition Confederation, representing leaders of the Prohibition reform in twenty-nine different countries of the world, was organized at London, July 21, 1909, with the one object, "To abolish the legalized traffic in intoxicants throughout the world by legislative action."

The general officers of the Confederation are:

President, Guy Hayler, International Electoral Superintendent, I. O. G. T., London; Honorary Treasurer, Isaac K. Funk, D. D., LL. D., New York City; Honorary Secretary, Edward Page Gaston, F. R. G. S., Headquarters, 133 Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

The nations represented in the Confederation are:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Hawaii, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Palestine, Russia, Servia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia and United States of America.

The first Vice-Presidents for the United States of America are:

Miss Marie Brehm, Temperance Committee, General Presbyterian Assembly, Pittsburg; W. G. Calderwood, Secretary National Prohibition Committee, Minneapolis; Hon. George Cotterill, N. G. C. T., I. O. G. T., Seattle, Washington; Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D., Superintendent International Reform Bureau, Washington City; T. D. Crothers, M. D., President Society for the study of Inebriety, Hartford, Conn.; Samuel Dickie, D. D., LL. D., President Albion College, Michigan; Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, National Electoral Superintendent, I. O. G. T., Washington City; Finley C. Hendrickson, National Prohibition Committee, Cumberland, Md.; Professor Alfonso A. Hopkins, Ph. D., New York City; William E. Johnson, United States Indian Service, Salt Lake City, Utah; Felix T. McWhirter, A. M., Ph. D., Treasurer National Prohibition Party, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. Howard H. Russell, D. D., Associate General Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of America, New York City; Prof. Charles Scanlon, M. A., Secretary Inter-Church Temperance Council, Pittsburg; Alonzo E. Wilson, Secretary American Methodist Episcopal Temperance League, etc., Chicago; A. G. Wolfenbarger, Vice-Chairman National Prohibition Committee, Lincoln, Nebraska. Chairman Charles R. Jones of the Prohibition National Committee is a member of the Confederation's Executive Committee.

The World Congress of 1909.

The World Congress against alcoholism held at London, England, July 18 to 24, 1909, was the most successful convocation of reform leaders of the entire globe ever assembled. Nearly every leading nation was represented by delegates officially appointed by its government. A strong delegation was present from the United States, while distinguished leaders from practically every country of Europe, Australia, India, China, Japan, Africa, South America and Canada participated. The Dean of Hereford, in his opening address, noted the significant fact that while at the first World Congress in 1885, the majority of medical men present were against total abstinence, the majority has been enthusiastically in favor of total abstinence at each of the last three Congresses.

The London Congress was emphatically and fundamentally scientific in its tone, and attitude toward the liquor problem. Among the distinguished speakers were Prof. Taav. Laitenen, M. D., Professor of Hygiene, Director of the Hygienic Institute of the University in Helsingfors, Sir T. P. Whittaker, M. P., Vice-Admiral G. King-Hall of the British Navy, Bishop K. H. G. Scheele of Sweden, Hon. George F. Cotterill, Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, Dr. Imri Doezi, Official Reporter for Hungarian Alcohol Commission, Budapest, Mr. and Mrs. Bramwell Booth, of the Salvation Army, Dr. R. Hercod, Lausanne, Switzerland, Dr. A. Holitscher, Karlsbad, Secretary of International Union of Abstaining Physicians, Dr. Legrain, Ville Evard, Paris, Lt. Col. A. B. McHardy, C. B., Edinburgh, R. Welsh Branthwaite, M. D., H. M., Inspector under the Inebriate Acts, England, Prof. G. Aschaffenburg, Cologne, Judge W. Jefferson Pollard, St. Louis, U. S. A., Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, Washington, D. C., A. Faulkner, J. P., United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union, Col. L. G. Fawkes, R. A., Hon. Sec. Royal Army Temperance Association, Karl Kogler, Vienna, Dr. Matti Helenius-Seppala, Helsingfors, and Marie C. Brehm. Much of the valuable material brought out in the papers and addresses is summarized in various sections of the 1910 *YEAR BOOK*.

England's Century Long Battle.

Thousands of the bravest and most devoted men and women of England are engaged in a strenuous hand to hand battle with the drink curse in that country. Looking back over its seventy-three years of existence, the British Temperance League estimates that the number of abstainers in Great Britain has grown from the almost infinitesimal figure of 130,000 in 1835 to 8,000,000 in 1906.

The national drink bill also presents an encouraging decrease which was estimated by *Dr. Dawson Burns* in the *London Times*, as an actual shrinkage of nearly \$30,000,000, although the total cost of liquor during the twelve months in 1908 is given by this authority as \$783,800,835.

There were on January 1, 1908, 120,441 licensed houses in England and Wales, or an average of thirty-four per ten thousand of population. At the same time, there were during the year 1908, 187,803 convictions for drunkenness or for offenses combined with drunkenness. This figure, however, compared with the preceding year, shows a decrease of 9,261 convictions or 4¾%, which decrease is spread over nearly all parts of the country.

The defeat of the so-called Licensing Bill by the House of Lords after its overwhelming triumph in the House of Commons, was reckoned as a serious defeat for the united temperance forces of England, but this defeat has apparently spurred the champions of abstinence and sobriety to greater activity than ever. It is a question whether the House of Lords did not launch a boomerang for itself in the summary defeat of this recognized temperance measure, but its action has doubtless given wide publicity to the fact that there are no less than 167 peers and 880 other titled persons today connected with the liquor trade in England.

Perhaps the most noted official pronouncement of any branch of the British government for some time is "The Syllabus on Temperance" just issued by the National Board of Education, for scholars attending public elementary schools of England and Wales. This Syllabus, which is detailed at length in the *Alliance News*, June 17, 1909, is by no means a radical total abstinence document, but the advanced stand of the government on the liquor question is shown in many pointed paragraphs of counsel and advice, which by implication at least support the principles of total abstinence.

Ireland's national holiday is now identified with the temperance movement. In 1909 the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society led a large procession, being accorded the first place by the Lord Mayor, who served no wine at the holiday banquet.

Bird's Eye Review of Foreign Progress.

The battle against the liquor habit and the liquor traffic is winning its way in every land. In France an aggressive anti-alcohol group is found in the Chamber of Deputies, of which M. Joseph Reinach is the leader. Although the French government is still almost wholly in the control of the liquor makers, at whose instigation the Russian Czar was prevailed upon to veto National Prohibition in Finland, there are many evidences of progress.

The French Minister of Education has just issued a circular to all the heads of schools, both primary and secondary under his department, desiring them to establish school Temperance Societies and announcing that official inquiry is about to be made into the methods and results of the anti-alcohol teaching as now given by them.

Switzerland has many earnest temperance workers, conspicuous among them being Dr. R. Herod, who, as editor of *L'Abstinence*, the most widely known journalistic advocate of the Temperance Movement in Europe, wields an ever-increasing influence for good, and keeps an alert eye upon every cheering development in the Great Reform throughout the Continent.

The overwhelming adoption by popular referendum of the recent law for National Prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of Absinthe in Switzerland, has in itself been an inspiration to the cause not only in that Republic, but throughout the world.

Germany reports a hundred thousand total abstainers in the various temperance societies of that empire. When this is compared with an aggregate of but thirty-five thousand seven years ago, the advance is certainly notable.

Prince Henry of Germany has just sanctioned the establishment of Good Templary in the Imperial Navy, and the first lodge was instituted at Kiel with nearly a hundred charter members.

Belgium, long eulogized by the brewers as a "beer paradise," is now developing a vigorous temperance movement, and it is pointed out that its annual drink bill of \$200,000,000 is responsible for a large part of the crime and poverty which now exists in that country. The government of Belgium is stimulating the study and teaching of the facts regarding the liquor traffic.

In Norway, a popular movement for National Prohibition is receiving strong support in Parliament. Liquor consumption has fallen from twenty liters per capita to two liters per capita in just fifty years. Forty daily newspapers advocate total abstinence.

Half a million organized abstainers are agitating for National

Prohibition in Sweden. There were 138 teetotalers in the last Swedish Parliament. At least 77 daily newspapers advocate total abstinence, and still others refuse liquor advertising. No wine is served upon the ordinary table of the King. The Swedish Parliament has just voted two thousand kroner to the W. C. T. U.

Nearly 450,000 men and women of Denmark have signed a petition to the Danish Parliament in favor of granting the local veto privilege on the liquor question. If passed, it is claimed that Denmark will soon be nine-tenths Prohibition. There are nearly two hundred thousand organized teetotalers in Denmark.

In Canada, India, Australia, and New Zealand temperance workers are indefatigable in their educational work.

The temperance movement in Australia will be greatly strengthened by the new woman suffrage enactment, which grants the complete franchise to nine hundred thousand women in that famous island continent.

In Canada, the persistent work of the Dominion Alliance is resulting in steady advance. The latest returns from the elections in Ontario, Monday, January 3, 1910, show that at least seventy-five additional municipalities have driven out the dram-shop by the required three-fifths vote which means that no-license is now effective in nearly 400 municipalities out of a total of 817.

The latest word from *New Zealand*, just as the *YEAR BOOK* goes to press, is that both the Prohibition and Liquor forces have united in asking the Prime Minister to pass into law, during 1910, legislation embodying important amendments to the present licensing act. The majority of votes required to carry no-license, it is proposed, shall be reduced from three-fifths to fifty-five one-hundredths of all the votes cast. Every vote hereinafter cast for local no-license shall count for National Prohibition and vice versa. The vote shall be taken upon the two questions: A. Continuance of licenses existing in the district. B. No license. The "reduction" issue is eliminated. If dominion Prohibition is carried, it shall not take effect for five years from date of poll.

Official figures from New Zealand show that the vote for Prohibition has grown from 48,993 in 1894 by steady triennial increase to 223,466 in 1908, and from 40% of the total vote in the former year, to 53% of the whole, in 1908. Every one of the five leading cities of New Zealand cast a majority in favor of Prohibition in 1908, but only one, Invercargill, adopted the policy by the requisite three-fifths.

The National Prohibition Referendum was carried in Iceland by a popular majority of 1,464, in September, 1908. On May 1, 1909, the Althing, the Icelandic Parliament, in compliance with the people's will, passed a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors in the country. "The victory," according to the *Good Templar*, Glasgow, "is due in large part to the earnest work of the Good Templar Order in that country."

In Finland, thirty years' strenuous educational agitation preceded the adoption of National Prohibition in October, 1907, and although the sentiment in its favor is well-nigh overwhelming, Russia, of which Finland is now merely a grand duchy, has withheld its official approval.

"A National Anti-Alcoholic League is about to be formed in Spain," writes Alfred R. Ecroyd, where an earnest educational work is in progress.

Mexico reports the organization of a National W. C. T. U. during the last year; Serbia is considering the appointment of a permanent commission to study the question of alcoholism; *L'Alcoholismo* is a notable publication covering the truth about the alcohol question just issued by Victor Delfino of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; while Dr. Jose Scoserita, President of the third Latin-American Medical Congress, recently held in Montevideo, declares that an anti-alcohol campaign is needed in South America, and investigations "that will reveal to society the magnitude of the peril."

Alcohol—Chief Ally of White Plague.

Dr. George W. Webster, of Chicago, President of the Illinois State Board of Health, in an address before the National Scientific and Medical Conference at Washington, March 17-18, 1909, presented a suggestive paper on the subject "*Alcohol and Public Health*," in which he emphasized ten special important fundamental facts regarding the alcoholic question which in his judgment should base all thought and agitation on the question:

"The alcoholic problem is more important than tuberculosis because it costs more lives and money."

"It costs the United States in direct money loss over two billion dollars."

"It causes directly and indirectly at least 10 per cent of all deaths in the United States."

"It predisposes to infection, destroys acquired immunity, prevents the occurrence of artificial immunity, lowers vitality and increases mortality in all diseases and in surgical operations."

"It lessens the power of individuals to resist the injurious influences of extreme heat and cold."

"It causes deterioration of the quality of mental work."

"It diminishes the power to withstand fatigue and lessens the efficiency of the individual."

"It should always be classified as a poison and never as food or stimulant."

"It is a public health and sanitary question and not a moral one, but should be treated the same as fevers, small-pox and malaria and by scientific men alone."

"The alcoholic problem is a medical one and can only be solved when studied from a scientific point of view."

Dr. H. J. Achard, of Asheville, N. C., *Specialist on Tuberculosis*, in his study of the "Influence of Alcoholism on Pulmonary Tuberculosis" affirms that former theories which regarded alcohol as a specific remedy in consumption were false; that both directly and indirectly alcohol increases the fatality and diminishes the power of resistance.

Sir Victor Horsley names forty diseases due to alcohol alone or as a contributing cause. It may be well to remember in this connection that at the International Congress of Tuberculosis which met in Paris in 1905, the following resolution was passed: "That in view of the close connection between alcoholism and tuberculosis, this Congress strongly emphasizes the importance of combining the fight against tuberculosis with the struggle against alcoholism."

The Verdict of Science.

Written for the YEAR BOOK by Dr. R. Hercod of Switzerland.

The Scientific Basis for Prohibition.

The intimate relation between the world-wide Prohibition movement and scientific study of the alcohol problem is rapidly becoming recognized alike by students and reformers. The American Prohibition Year Book is especially privileged in presenting to its readers the following keen epitome of this relation by one of the world's most famous reformers, Dr. R. Hercod, Editor of *L'Abstinence*, of Lausanne, Switzerland, and Secretary of the International Temperance Bureau.



The temperance reform is not founded upon a generous but vague enthusiasm for the welfare of mankind, but upon solid facts. At all stages of our more than a century old movement there have been medical men and other scientists who have done yeoman service for our cause.

The importance of scientific investigation in our fight has been more especially acknowledged during the past two decades. Germany, which does so much for science in general, has been the center of thorough researches on the various problems connected with the alcohol question. Not in Germany alone, but in France, in England, in Sweden, in Norway, in Finland, and last, but not least, in America, many distinguished physicians have devoted themselves to the study of our problem.

The questions which they have attempted to solve were:

- (a) What are the effects of the intemperate use of alcohol on the human organism?
- (b) What are the effects of intemperance upon society at large?
- (c) What, the effects of moderate doses of alcohol on the human organism?

For the first two points they have gathered a great mass of evidence which has helped to convince all earnest people that alcoholism is really a social scourge.

The third is still more important: If alcohol is, as was long affirmed, useful in small doses, prohibitive measures against such a substance (which proves harmful only when taken in excess) are not justified and cannot be supported by reasonable people. But patient researches, conducted without bias even by investigators who are not personally abstainers, have now proved that alcohol, even taken in very small quantities, is not innocuous, but decidedly harmful.

It is hardly necessary to remember the studies of Prof. Destree

and Dr. Schuyder on alcohol and muscular work; of Kraepelin, Aschaffenburg and Smith on alcohol and mental work, which show that even small doses are detrimental to our efficiency. The latest in date and likely the most epoch-making studies are those of Laitinen in Helsingfors, who is devoting his life to the study of the alcohol question and came to the London Congress in July, 1909, with the firm conclusion that even the quite small doses of alcohol found in fermented drink, (one glass of wine for instance), impair the resistance and reproductive powers of man.

Prohibition Logical and Scientific.

Logically and scientifically the only safe way to deal with such a substance,—which taken in small doses is harmful and taken freely ruins not only individuals, but whole nations—is absolute prohibition.

If we owe much to science in our great fight, it is also the duty of earnest temperance reformers to be more and more deferent to the scientific methods in our propaganda—although that does not exclude at all a great moral and religious enthusiasm. Too often we read in our temperance press or we hear in temperance lectures affirmations which are not warranted by scientifically observed facts. Or we present quite dubious arguments, which our adversaries, if they were a little cleverer, could easily demolish. For instance—the discussion between friends and foes of the Gothenburg System, or of disinterested management, is still raging in Europe. I am personally against the Gothenburg System, but I must say that one of the chief arguments used against it is exceedingly feeble. They say: The arrests for drunkenness in some Swedish towns with the system are more numerous than those of English towns of the same size; therefore, the system is worse than useless. As a matter of fact statistics for drunkenness cannot be compared even from town to town, and *a fortiori* from country to country, for all depends on the definition of drunkenness,—a vague word—and on the severity of the police. We owe it to the scientific method to drop this sort of argument altogether.

The more progress we are making on the way to prohibition, the more careful we also want to be in studying the effects of prohibitive legislation. Before using any statistics we must inquire whether they were obtained through unassailable methods. We must weigh every argument. Say rather less than too much. It is natural that men who have no effective argument to present should catch at sophism, at unreliable data, at doubtful observations, but we—we are in the right. We already have facts enough to warrant

such a proud affirmation and we already have so many good weapons that we may leave unused the rusty ones.

If we practice faithfully such a method men who think will grant that our arguments are unassailable and unimpeachable and will submit to truth like that noble old man, President Eliot. Our foes may continue to delude the masses with false "news," (we, in Europe, are just now being flooded with extraordinary stories about Prohibition in America); they may falsify statistics and lie with brazen impudence, but it will not avail. Gathered behind the banner of science we shall pursue our victorious march until the last brewery and distillery has disappeared from the face of the earth."

Revolution in Scientific Thought.

What has happened in fifty years in the realm of science as regards the alcohol problem is thus tersely epitomized by the *Bishop of Durham*: "We find now the consent and agreement of doctors to a vast degree going in an opposite way to that which they took in 1859. Then, their opinion might be summed up thus: A little wine or beer and a very moderate amount of spirits are good for most people, but there are some that can do without it, and some that would be much better without it. Now, their opinion would be something like this; For the vast majority of the human race nothing of the kind, is the best rule; there are a few exceptions for whom it is either good or gives no harm."

The remarkable amount of scientific inquiry during this half century justifies the use of the word "science" as regards the present wealth of knowledge as to the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks and narcotics. Perhaps the first official recognition of this fact is that given in the announced arrangements for the Dresden Exposition on hygienic subjects which will be held in that city in 1911. The alcoholic "section" of that exposition will cover every possible phase of the whole subject from scientific to economic, political and moral relations of the liquor evil.

Appreciation of the scientific evidence against alcoholism received a very great impetus in this country by the articles of *Henry Smith Williams, M. D., LL. D.*, published in *McClure's Magazine* and now issued in book form, (see *YEAR BOOK "Bibliography"*).

Dr. Frederic Peterson of Columbia University does good educational work by having the following printed on his prescription blanks:

"Alcohol is a poison.

"It is claimed by some that alcohol is a food. If so, it is a poisoned food.

Brain Capital vs. Alcohol.

No truer key-note of the whole world movement against the alcoholic curse was struck at the London Anti-Alcoholic Congress in July, 1909, than that uttered by *Dr. Legrain, Ville Evrard, Paris*, in his intensely interesting presentation of the subject of Alcoholism and Brain Degeneration on Wednesday, July 21. Noting the terrible ravages which the alcoholic poison is everywhere making in the human organism, Dr. Legrain declared:

"Brain capital ought to have a vastly higher value in the eyes of the nations than financial capital has. Every nation ought to strive to protect this capital from every harm. It is most fitting that social poisons, such as alcohol and opium should be regarded with disquietude by all good citizens; and it is most reasonable that a movement shall be organized to bring about their gradual prohibition.

"Greed of wealth, demoralization, political indifference, and the weakening of the social conscience, have today allowed alcoholism to spread terribly. This is why the number of alcoholic insane has grown fearfully. Society is full of persons soaked to the very marrow with alcohol, either pure or adulterated. Alcohol intermingles with the public and private life of most persons. Such habits cause derangements which alarm those of the clearest vision.

"There seems no more hopeful cure than the voluntary giving up of this brain poison. There is no means of general safety of greater value than prohibition. United efforts are justly directed against such poisons as lead and phosphorus, substances far less dangerous, with a view to their prohibition. With far more reason should similar efforts be put forth against alcohol. To refrain from doing this would be a distinct sign that we mean to bow before the modern deity, Mammon."

"*Senate Document No. 48, 61st Congress, 1st Session*," should be in the hands of every friend and student of the Prohibition cause throughout the country. The volume contains 179 pages and includes detailed conclusions of thirty-five men distinguished in medical science. Copies may be secured upon request of your Senator or Congressman.

The volume, which was ordered to be printed as a government document by request of Senator Gallinger, contains the text of papers read at the Semiannual Meeting of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics, March 17, 18 and 19, 1909, and is entitled "*Some Scientific Conclusions Concerning the Alcoholic Problem and Its Practical Relations to Life*." The introductory note in the volume thus certifies their importance:

"These papers are presented as the most authoritative contributions and conclusions to this subject, and not only indicate what has been done, but point out great possibilities for further and more exact work."

The Future of Alcohol.

Written for the YEAR BOOK by Dr. T. D. Crothers.

There never was and there never will be any "movement" against the use of alcohol in the *right* place. The only question is *where* should it be used, if at all, and we are glad to give readers of the 1910 *YEAR BOOK* the privilege of this timely study of the question by Dr. T. D. Crothers, editor of the *American Journal of Inebriety*, and for many decades widely known for his fearless independence and loyal support of the truth.



The evidence of the injuries and losses which come from the influence of alcohol as a beverage have accumulated to such an extent that there can be no rational defence of its usefulness to civilization.

Scientific studies show that it is among the most destructive and fatal of all influences which obstruct growth and civilization. This fact is being recognized in the tremendous efforts of societies, churches, political parties and

humanitarians, to find some method to neutralize and prevent it.

The theories upon which this great evil has been built are unsupported by all critical study and inquiry, and yet this is contradicted in many circles, indicating that errors die hard, particularly when they are supported by pecuniary interests. The conviction is gaining ground everywhere that the great alcoholic problem is to be treated the same as a sanitary evil, and that it can be eradicated, prevented and driven out with as much certainty as yellow fever.

It is a question of exact study of the facts and conditions which enter into the problem, the favoring soils upon which it grows, and the specific influences which develop it. When these are known the remedies and means of prevention will be clear.

Studies of alcohol show that it is one of the most powerful heat and light producing substances known; that while, used as a beverage, it destroys and breaks up human life, on the contrary considered as an industrial agent, it contains properties and forces which can be turned to the development of the human race; that its heat properties can be turned into force to move machinery and do physical work, and take the place of hand labor. Also that the same properties can be made to heat and light our homes, and drive machinery of all kinds, from the automobile on the road to the great engine in the factory.

These studies indicate clearly that alcohol is destined to be the great rival of coal oil, and is far more available and useful as a light, heat and power producer, that next to electricity it is the great coming force that will contribute and take part in the evolution and growth of a better race.

One of the unmistakable indications of this new use of an agent that has done so much to destroy the race, is the fact that alcohol can be made from so large a number of substances, particularly from decayed vegetables, and from waste products that are now a menace to civilization. Any substances containing starch and sugar can be turned into alcohol. Innumerable vegetables will produce alcohol in unlimited quantities, and this can be done at a very small expense. The great obstacle now is the want of lamps, boilers and apparatus to make its use practical.

Many inventors are working to discover the mechanical appliances necessary to turn alcohol into a servant for the race, and there is great progress in this direction. The Government has taken up this subject and many experiments are being made, all giving greater encouragement to the almost certain possibility of success. During the last year two large companies were experimenting with lamps and boilers.

It is recognized by all that alcohol can be made for 10 cents or 15 cents a gallon with great profit to the manufacturer, and that it has four or five times more power as a heat producer than oil, and the only question now is to find an apparatus or a mechanical device that will make this practical and cheap. Shrewd men in the alcoholic traffic recognize that the time is near at hand when they can produce alcohol for heat and power purposes with greater profit than as a beverage, and they stand ready to turn their vast interests in this direction the moment the demand comes. Then the saloon and alcohol as a beverage will disappear and the new revolution in the industrial energies of everyday life will come.

There are unmistakable signs that this is the final solution of the great alcoholic problem. In the meantime *the destructive effects from its use as a beverage will become more and more prominent, and its constructive power as a heat, a light and working force for the race will be developed and come into practical use.* This is a forecast that will certainly materialize, and about which there can be no possible doubt."

The coming revolution in the use of alcohol for purposes of fuel, light and power, is making haste slowly, but new publications are constantly appearing, giving the reports of investigators along this line. An interesting study has just been issued by the government geological survey on the subject of gasoline versus alcohol. The well-known advantage of denatured alcohol producing the same amount of work as gasoline, without smoke or odor, is carefully detailed and the possibilities for its adoption are considered.

The Latest Facts About Alcohol.

In the digest of significant developments in scientific thought on the liquor question presented herewith, the 1910 *YEAR BOOK* has had the able co-operation of well-known authorities, and we are especially indebted for suggestions and material to Miss Cora Frances Stoddard of the Scientific Temperance Federation, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National Superintendent of Medical Temperance (W. C. T. U.), Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Director and National Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Education (W. C. T. U.), Dr. T. D. Crothers, Dr. L. D. Mason, Dr. R. Herod, and others.

Throughout the world there is a growing recognition of the basic value of scientific investigation of drugs and intoxicants to the work of sociologist, economist, business man, statesman, and priest.

Medical Profession Casting Out Alcohol.

It was a physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, who first raised the note of warning in this country against alcoholism.

It is the physician to whom the people naturally look for instruction on this subject because he is the one whose profession demands of him minute knowledge concerning human health.

It is the physician as investigator, experimenter, reasoner, who has furnished us with our most valuable knowledge of the dangers in the beverage use of alcohol.

And it is also true that the physician as practitioner and medical adviser may place the most serious obstruction in the way of emancipation of the people from drink slavery.

The classes of physicians who ignore recent investigations regarding alcohol and who prescribe it freely, with or without discretion, are growing smaller every year, but a rapidly increasing host of physicians are taking their places who, familiar with the essential evidences as to the action of alcohol in health and disease, are as solicitous for the cure and prevention of alcoholism as for the prevention of typhoid fever, malaria or any other avoidable disease.

A typical example of this new class, which illustrates the experience of scores and hundreds of physicians throughout the country is the case of *Prof. Howard A. Kelly*, of *Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore*. In an address at Washington, D. C., March 17, 1909, and, speaking as a physician of 32 years' experience, Dr. Kelly said:

"I began my practice in private life by prescribing alcohol in its various forms as an easily diffusible stimulant in cases of periodic weakness, in low fevers, and exhaustion, in accordance with the common custom of a generation ago. My experience has told me that the effect is temporary, evanescent, that the drug (for such it is) does no real good, and that a dangerous habit is thus easily engendered which may be most difficult to eradicate, a habit that may utterly ruin the patient's body, soul and spirit."

Other recent testimonies are equally significant:

Concerning the use of alcohol in pneumonia, *Dr. A. A. Hill* says (*British Medical Journal*, February 6, 1909):

"I rely on digitalis, strychnine, careful feeding, and absolute rest, but always refuse at the critical period when the over-burdened and dilated right heart has almost reached the breaking point, to help my patient over the precipice by prescribing the so-called stimulant that must often, by its paralyzing effect on the cardiac nerves, take away his last chance of recovery. 'Lobar pneumonia, cardiac failure'—so runs the usual certificate, and the cause of the cardiac failure in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, is alcohol."

Dr. T. H. Ziehen, Professor in the University of Berlin and Director of the Clinic for Mental and Nervous Diseases, is a most conservative writer on the alcoholic question and does not even advocate total abstinence, and yet in a pamphlet on the Influence of Alcohol on the Nervous System, he writes: "I believe I can show that drink is wholly or largely responsible, either directly or indirectly, or through its inherited effects, for every fifth case of mental diseases in Germany."

Dr. W. H. Waugh, Editor of *Clinical Medicine*, Chicago, said in a paper read at the same Washington meeting, "Personally I stand ready to use alcohol at any time when I believe it to be to the best interests of my patients, but I do not know a solitary use or a solitary case occurring in the widest range of medical practice in which alcohol is the best remedy that can be applied."

Professor H. W. Wiley, of Washington, D. C., government chemist in the Agricultural Department, in a paper on "*Alcohol a Poison in the Adulteration of Foods and Drinks*," at Washington, March, 1909, declared that no other substance has so deceptive and dangerous an influence, especially in proprietary drugs which are sold as tonics.

During the year 1909, the *Internal Revenue Department* published a list of 123 "patent medicines" which must not be sold without a regular liquor license. All of these "medicines" contain from 10 to 45 per cent of pure alcohol by volume.

"Alcohol antagonizes every manifestation of life, stamps every tissue with the seal of disease, depraves the morals, and destroys the soul. Instead of the 'Elixir of Life,' the 'Fountain of Immortal Youth,' it is the essence of depravity, the grave of hope, the advance agent of death."—*Dr. Alex. MacNichol*, New York.

"Alcohol is the pathological fraud of frauds."—*Dr. Norman Kerr*.

"Alcohol is, under no conditions, and in no amount, beneficial to the healthy body."—*Prof. A. Fick*, Wuerzburg, Germany.

"No man can do the best work of which he is capable if he is taking alcohol."—*Prof. Sims Woodhead*.

"The only proper use of alcohol to an ordinary healthy person is its disuse."—*Sir Victor Horsley*.

"There is no scientific justification for the employment of alcohol in medicine."—*Dr. Alfred Carpenter*.

The "Food Value" of Alcohol.

National Superintendent Martha M. Allen of the Department of Medical Temperance (W. C. T. U.) furnishes the *YEAR BOOK* some notable data on recent scientific developments, especially in the United States. In reply to a large number of inquiries sent to distinguished authorities in the leading medical schools of the country, the remarkable fact develops that there is a notable decrease in the use of alcohol by physicians, and a growing conviction that the alleged food value of alcohol is for all practical purpose a negligible quantity.

Dr. D. L. Edsall, Professor of Therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania, writes: "The teaching in the medical school that I am connected with, is that alcohol is not a stimulant in ordinary practical sense of the term, and that its toxic effects are usually so undesirable that it is distinctly disadvantageous in most circumstances to attempt to use it as a food."

"I rarely or never prescribe alcohol as a medicant or a food or sanction its use as a beverage," writes Dr. Augustus A. Eshner, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and Graduate College.

"I think the tendency of the medical profession throughout the country is to give up alcohol in the treatment of diseases," writes Dr. Matthew D. Mann, Dean of the Medical College of Buffalo.

"Where there is one element of good in alcohol, there are thousands that are bad," writes Dr. Alfred Mercer, Professor of Pediatrics, Syracuse, N. Y.

"My belief is there is very little need for the use of alcohol. I almost never use it in my practice," writes Dr. E. G. Cutler, of Harvard Medical School.

"I believe that alcohol is the greatest foe to the human race today. I feel that it would not be a serious harm if its use as a medicine were totally discontinued. Among physicians of my acquaintance very much less alcohol is prescribed than was prescribed 10 years ago," writes Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Clinical Lecturer in Mental Diseases, Tuft's Medical College, Boston, Mass.

"I think the effects of alcohol are positively harmful in the vast majority of medical cases," writes Dr. Allen A. Jones of the University of Buffalo, New York.

"The teaching of our school is generally against alcohol," writes Dr. Henry William Cheney, Associate in Pediatrics, of the North Western University Medical School, Chicago.

"The teaching of Rush Medical College I believe to be that it is questionable whether or not alcohol is a food or a stimulant in the direct sense," writes Dr. W. H. Walker, Associate Professor of Medicine of that Institution.

On the subject of the alleged food value of alcohol there has been much study and investigation during the past few months. Among the recent contributions on this are the conclusions of Professor Cushny (formerly of the State University of Michigan, now

of University College, London) who declares: "It is strange to find alcohol advocated as a food and at the same time as a stimulant to the brain or any other organ, its sole relation to these organs being to supply them with energy." Admitting that alcohol may supply energy he says that glycerine or vinegar ought equally to be included in the class of energy givers.

One of the most suggestive definitions of food is that of *Dr. E. I. Spriggs*, lecturer on pharmacology at St. George's Hospital: "*No substance should be recommended to the general public as a food by the medical profession which cannot be taken repeatedly to allay hunger in accord with the dictates of the healthy appetite without any concomitant results.*"

Alcohol's "Food Value" for Children.

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National Superintendent of Scientific Investigation (W. C. T. U.) tells these startling experiences in an address at Indianapolis, November 10, 1909:

"In an ungraded room in the City of Boston, I found thirty-five children, all foreign born. In answer to my question as to how many of these children were mentally deficient, the teacher replied, 'I think there are seven in this room.' 'Could you give me the causes of this mental deficiency?' 'That would be a little difficult,' was her reply. 'These classes all closely intermarry, but all of these children use the home-made wines as did their fathers and mothers. That of course is one of the main causes.'

"In visiting the schools it is sometimes my sad duty to go to those for mentally deficient children. To such an one I went in the City of St. Louis. It was a private institution for idiotic children, In reply to my question as to the causes of the condition of these children, the superintendent replied, 'In almost every case the cause is the drink habit of the father and mother. These children are from some of the wealthiest homes of St. Louis.'

"In the city of Springfield, Mass., I went at the invitation of the teacher, to see a room full of little Italian boys take their baths. The thin emaciated bodies vividly reminded me of the pictures of the India famine sufferers. I asked, 'Why are they so thin and emaciated?' 'Insufficient food,' was the reply. 'These children will soon go home to their lunch which will consist of bread and some kind of home-made wine or beer. They will come back to school so stupid that for the first hour after luncheon, we can do little or nothing with them.'"

"The Trade" blasts and blights human happiness, degrades and pauperises, shames the purity of woman, darkens the home, and makes child life miserable, terrible and horrible.—*Sir Thomas Whittaker, M. P.*

"The children of alcoholism are born with deficient resisting power, and thus fall an easy prey to tuberculosis."—*Dr. Parks Weber.*

"Ask the first ten mothers you meet if they would vote for the public house, and govern yourself accordingly."—*Scottish Temperance Almanac.*

Hospitals Discarding Alcohol.

Dr. Holitscher of Carlsbad at the London Congress, presented striking data showing the growing disuse of alcohol in European hospitals.

Remarkable Data From Europe.

Dr. Holitscher gave the results of an investigation which he conducted through inquiries addressed to a thousand institutions of Europe, as to the amount of wine, beer, spirits, milk and seltzer water consumed in the years 1895, 1900, 1905, 1906, and 1907 respectively. More than a hundred sheets came completely filled in and were collated. "The result," states Dr. Holitscher, "shows that the use of all intoxicants has very considerably fallen in Germany, Austria and Switzerland within the twelve years. This diminution of the consumption of wine in the three countries taken together amounts to 57.2% per head in asylums, and 46.3% in hospitals. In the case of beer, the corresponding figures are 53.3% and 28.8%.

"The consumption of milk, on the other hand, has risen by 12.7% in asylums, and 19.3% in hospitals. Very considerable is the rise in the consumption of seltzer water and lemonade, of which from 20 to 30 fold the amount was required in 1907 that was dispensed in 1895.

"Very large sums were saved through this diminution. Thus the hospitals paid 1,426 l. (\$6,987.40) less for alcoholic drinks in 1907, although the number of patients had risen 79%. In German asylums the yearly saving amounts to 6,984 l. (\$34,221.60), although the increase of patients here also was 79.6%.

"In general, the average consumption of alcohol has considerably fallen during these twelve years, both in asylums and hospitals. From the communications of many doctors who have replied, we may conclude that this decrease will continue, and the consumption of alcohol be still further reduced."

American Hospitals Show Same Tendency.

A similar investigation by *Mrs. Martha M. Allen*, during the last six months of 1909, brings to light even more significant facts regarding the use of alcohol in American hospitals.

The reports from twenty-five leading institutions of this character chiefly located in the great cities of the country is a powerful argument for the Prohibitionist and the scientific reformer. The decline in the use of alcohol during the past few years in these hospitals is shown in the following table:

AMERICAN HOSPITALS USE LESS ALCOHOL.

Name of Hospital.	Cost of Alcohol.	
Massachusetts Homeopathic, Boston, Mass.	\$126.15 (1903) (3,766 patients)	\$69.82 (1908) (4,543 patients)
Massachusetts General, Boston, Mass.	*\$3,002 (1899)	\$738.00 (1906)
Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill.	\$.024 (1907)	\$.031 (1908) (Per capita)
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City.	\$.0246 (1907)	\$.029 (1908) (Per capita)
Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Decreased one-half in 10 years.	
Manhattan State Hospital, New York.	\$.0273 average per capita in 1908.	
Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.	One-third less in 10 years.	
Maine General Hospital, Portland, Me.	† Little use for alcohol.	
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.	One-third less in 10 years.	
Grady Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.	Much less than formerly.	
Milwaukee City Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis.	‡ No alcoholic liquors to any extent.	
University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.	Very little alcohol prescribed.	
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.	Use an exception rather than rule.	
Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.	\$.418 (1899)	\$.144 (1908) (Per capita)
Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.	\$.269 (1899)	\$.121 (1908) (Per capita)
Hospital of Good Shepherd, Syracuse, N. Y.	Great decrease in recent years.	
German Hospital, Seney Methodist Episcopal, Brooklyn, N. Y.	§ Use diminished 75 per cent in 15 years among physicians.	

Frances E. Willard Temperance, Chicago, Ill.; Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.; The Red Cross Hospital, New York City; the Kane Hospital, Kane, Pa. These four are strictly non-alcoholic in practice.

* \$1,786 (1901) \$1,404 (1902).

† "We now have many remedies which, especially for continued use, are better than alcohol, which we did not have 20 years ago."

‡ "Physicians on Staff believe they have more reliable agents at their command for most cases."

§ Dr. James B. Warbasse, Chief Surgeon in the German Hospital and Attending Physician of the Seney Hospital reports: "Among my colleagues the employment of alcohol as a medicine has diminished 75 per cent in the past 15 years."

Druggists and Pharmacists Ban Alcohol.

The druggists and pharmacists of the nation have cut loose from the liquor traffic and have in their latest conventions officially declared for the absolute divorcement of their business from the trade in alcoholic beverages. The *National Association of Retail Druggists* and the *American Pharmaceutical Association*, at their 1909 conventions respectively in Louisville and Los Angeles, went squarely on record in this regard. The committee on temperance of the National Association of Retail Druggists offered this advice in their report to their fellow delegates: "Don't let your place have a drug store front and a whiskey rear."

Science Shatters the Beer Sham.

Never did the devil of drink conceive a more subtle aid than the invention of beer. He has been driven from every alleged scientific refuge for his trade in distilled spirits and now, behind the seductive mask of "malt" and pseudo "liquid food," he is fighting for self preservation by every unscrupulous means at his disposal.

The fight against the liquor traffic is more and more becoming a battle with the brewer and his product. Just now the brewers of the nation are spreading broadcast for their own protection, a flood of falsehood and misrepresentation regarding beer. *The United States Brewers' Association* at its National Convention June 10, 1908, thus epitomized their attitude:

"We believe that the temperate use of beer promotes health and happiness which are the underlying conditions of morality and social order, and in this belief we are supported by the vast preponderance of educated as well as popular opinion all over the world," and in the latest text-book bearing the imprint of the Association it is asserted: "Beer does not create an appetite for whisky or other strong liquors, but acts as a tonic, and for this reason has received the hearty endorsement of leading medical and scientific authorities the world over."

Beer Most Dangerous Alcoholic.

The facts are that scientific and social experts alike are uniting in the conviction that beer is the most dangerous of alcoholic drinks because of its slow but subtle effects. The amazing and unexplained series of editorials in the Hearst papers throughout the country, endorsing beer and extolling the brewer while denouncing Prohibition, are completely answered by the latest investigations.

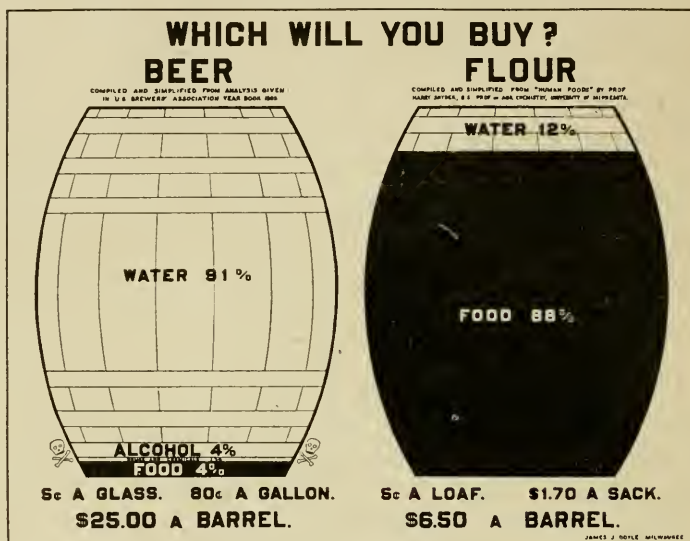
"Nothing is more erroneous from the physician's standpoint, than to think of diminishing the destructive effects of alcoholism by substituting beer for other alcoholic drinks,"—declares *Prof. Strumpehl of Breslau, Germany*.

The latest indictment of beer by science is thus summarized by *Dr. Hugo Hoppe, the famous nerve specialist of Königsberg, Germany*:

"The result of extolling beer as the mightiest enemy of whisky and brandy has been that the consumption of the distilled liquors has changed very little, while to these liquors has been added beer, the use of which has led to a great and still increasing beer alcoholism. Because the symptoms of chronic alcoholism appear more slowly and are less readily observable in the heavy beer drinker than in the whisky drinker, the former is far more frequently met than the latter. But thousands and tens of thousands of men who take their daily pint are rendered stupid, silly, and dissolute by beer.

"The beer drinker who is not at all a drunkard in the popular sense, is very frequently the victim of chronic inflammation of the

kidneys. An enlarged and fatty condition of the liver, marked by a dull pain in the region of the organ, often follows from the habitual use of beer. The death rate from liver diseases among brewers of beer in England is more than double that in all other occupations.



Used by kind permission of James J. Doyle, statistician and engraver, Milwaukee, Wis.

Beer drinkers have a marked tendency to enlargement of the stomach, and to chronic diarrhoea. Beer often causes also inflammation of the nerves. This is often announced by 'rheumatic' pains in the legs. Beer alcoholism in general, lowers the resistance of the body to all diseases by injuring most of the organs. And herein lies the chief danger in the general widespread use of beer. The drinker is especially open to attacks of infectious disease.

"The brutalizing effect of beer alcoholism is shown most clearly by the fact that in Germany crimes of personal violence, particularly dangerous bodily injuries occur most frequently in Bavaria where there is the highest consumption of beer."

In forceful corroboration of the conclusions of these and other world known authorities, *Dr. Legrain* writes from Paris: "So grave are the evils caused by beer drinking that the fight against beer should now be conducted as strenuously as that against stronger liquors."

"The recent progress of medical science, largely accomplished through animal experimentation, has satisfied me that even the moderate use of alcohol is objectionable; that the habitual use of alcohol in any form is lowering to the intellectual and nervous power."—*President Eliot of Harvard.*

Brewers' Claims Exploded.

In reply to special inquiries made for the 1910 *YEAR BOOK* many pointed replies regarding the beer phase of the liquor problem have been received.

The questions asked were: 1. In your professional practice, is your use of alcohol and alcoholic wines decreasing? 2. Do you agree with the claim made by the United States Brewers' Association in their latest official text book, page 18, in which they declare: "Beer does not create an appetite for whiskey or other strong liquors, but acts as a tonic, and for this reason has received the hearty endorsement of leading medical and scientific authorities the world over"? 3. What do you think will be the ultimate view of the medical profession toward this subject?

Howard Atwood Kelly, M. D., Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Johns Hopkins University (1889-1899), President of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association (1907), and a prominent writer, on medical topics, Baltimore, Md., writes the Year Book, November 26th, 1909:

1. I use practically no alcohol in my practice.
2. I consider, with eminent German authorities of enormous experience, that beer is exceedingly injurious and dangerous as a beverage and has no scientific medical endorsement that I know of.
3. I think the medical profession will ultimately reject all alcoholic beverages. Under Christian guidance, this is one of the most important movements that this world has yet seen.

C. H. Hughes, M. D.,—Editor, "Alienist & Neurologist," St. Louis, Mo., writes the YEAR BOOK, Nov. 29, 1909:

"I have never prescribed alcoholics to be taken as a beverage or to be drunk at meals or any other time at the discretion of the patient, either as to time or quantity.

"The brewers are mistaken. Beer as ordinarily made and used in the United States is not a tonic and it will produce or bring out a latent appetite for larger quantities of beer or other alcoholics such as wine, whisky or brandy.

"I think the medical profession and all enlightened people, will discontinue and discountenance the drinking and indefinite prescription use of all alcoholics and come back to the unfermented undistilled natural juices plain or carbonically aerated. All banquets will, in the not far distant future, probably begin with the now final coffee or tea offered first and finally the drink habit at banquets will be abandoned.

"Alcohol is a thief. It takes from the organism the water of life and from the brain its normal vitality."

Never Prescribe Alcohol in Any Form.

Secretary, G. H. Benton, M. D., of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and other Narcotics, writes December 1:

"In my personal practice I never have prescribed alcohol internally in any form nor for any cause except in cases of chronic alcoholism and then only temporarily during the process of sobering the patient up.

"Any scientific student can safely deny any and all the claims made by the United States Brewers' Association in which they declare 'Beer does not create an appetite for whisky or other strong liquors.' Alcohol is a well known protoplasmic poison and cannot be administered in any form without the toxic results for it has no other action.

"The medical profession are gradually accepting the truth regarding alcohol as a narcotic poison and as rapidly as they break away from dogma and custom and use, demonstrated facts in daily practice the profession will soon learn from experience that alcohol should be removed almost entirely from the *Materia Medica* and relegated to the *Toxicology*."

D. H. Kress, M. D., Medical Superintendent Washington Sanitarium, Washington, D. C., writes the YEAR BOOK 1910:

"I never prescribe alcohol for my patients. It covers up, conceals or changes symptoms, which every physician needs as a guide in making out his diagnosis and prescriptions. Alcohol deceives not merely the patients but the physicians as well.

Beer creates an appetite not only for more beer, but it creates an appetite for other beverages containing alcohol. After all, it is not beer the beer drinker craves, but alcohol,—drop the alcohol out of it and beer will cease to be used as a beverage.

H. B. Jennings, M. D., Council Bluffs, Iowa, writes the YEAR BOOK:

1. "I have never used alcoholic liquors in my practice to any great extent.

2. "No.

3. "I believe that alcohol has an unquestionable but limited field in which it should be used in medicine.

"I am a firm believer in total abstinence as regards the use of liquors as beverages. I think they are always harmful when so used."

D. A. Stanton, M. D., Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, writes the YEAR BOOK:

"I find less use each year in my practice for any kind of alcoholics. I believe that the more intelligent part of the profession have already set their seal of disapproval on the use of whisky and all kinds of wines as a medicinal agent, as of little value compared with many remedies we have access to as stimulants. Total abstinence is the only safe position for medical men as regards alcohol in any form."

Claude A. Thompson, M. D., Editor, The Journal of the Oklahoma Medical Association, Nov. 26th, '09, writes:

"I believe beer does create an appetite for stronger alcoholics, notwithstanding the views of the Brewers' Association to the contrary. I base this statement on the fact that I personally recall many cases who began by drinking milder drinks and gradually took up the use of the stronger. The human race would be vastly better off if they were total abstainers."

From a World Famous Sanitarium.

J. H. Kellogg, M. D., founder and superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan, writes the YEAR BOOK:

"I have been practicing medicine for the past thirty-five years and have never used alcohol as a remedy. During thirty-three years of this time, I have been medical superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium and have had under my supervision from two to six thousand cases annually. I have thirty assistant physicians working with me. None of us make use of alcohol in any form as a tonic or stimulant remedy. We find no necessity for its use and believe it could be entirely eliminated from the materia medica, not only without any loss, but with a great gain to human welfare.

"Beer is in no sense a tonic. It is instead a depressing agent. Experiments have proven that men can do less work with beer than without it. Disease of the kidneys is most common among the classes of men who make most free use of beer, even though the beer is light beer, as for example in Bavaria. For many years it has been well known to surgeons that beer drinkers are very poor subjects for operations as their wounds are very likely to suppurate and complications of various sorts occur more frequently than in abstainers. Beer does not have the general endorsement of leading medical and scientific authorities the world over, but the reverse.

"The attitude of the medical profession at the present time is decidedly against the habitual use of alcohol and is becoming increasingly pronounced against the use of alcohol as a remedy."

Henry O. Marcy, M. D., one of the most distinguished physicians of New England and nestor of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Narcotics, writes the YEAR BOOK: "I very rarely administer alcohol or alcoholic wines. The amount of alcohol in beer is just as injurious as in any other form. The medical profession will ultimately be guided by scientific demonstration that alcohol is injurious to the one using it. Total abstinence is the only safe course."

The Brewer, By Those Who Know Him.

"Brewers make more trouble than all the saloons put together,"—*Judge McFarlane from the bench in the Criminal Court of Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday morning, June 22nd, 1909.*

It is manifest that no reputable business man would dare to deal in falsehood with such unblushing impudence as appears to be the stock in trade style of the brewers' advertising agent. It is, therefore, of interest to note what sort of citizen the brewer really is.

The close relation of the brewer to vicious politics and municipal corruption is becoming increasingly evident. In an article on "Beer and the City Liquor Problem" by George Kibbe Turner, in *McClure's Magazine*, in September, 1909, some startling facts are detailed, despite the manifestly friendly attitude of the writer toward the brewer and his business. Here are a few items of fact that belie all the brewers' claims of reform and obedience to law:

"If divine Providence has set itself the task of growing two saloons where one should grow, it could not have chosen a fitter instrument than the American brewing industry and the type of intelligence that dominated it."

"The brewing industry can conservatively be estimated to have an investment of \$70,000,000 in American saloons."

"The signs of breweries flame before the worst saloons of the city red-light districts, across the continent—a frank advertisement of the essential co-operation of the manufacturers in the enterprise."

In another paragraph Mr. Turner tells of the alleged reform movements carried on by the brewers of New York, Milwaukee and other cities, but still adds, significantly, "The sign of some brewery still hangs before the notorious saloons of the country."

"The brewing industry has entangled itself with the worst elements of the city saloon, the greatest single corrupting force of the past 50 years in this country."

"As a purely business development the brewing industry, generally speaking, has been found to be connected with the worst influences, political and social, in the cities of America."

"Commercially, the interest of every private business selling liquor is against the interests of the general public."

The absurdity of considering beer a food was long ago exploded by *Baron Liebig, the great German chemist*, who declares:

"Beer, wine and spirits furnish no element capable of entering into the composition of blood, muscular fibre, or anything which is the seat of vital principle. If a man drinks daily 8 or 10 quarts of the best Bavarian beer in a year he will have taken into his system as much nourishment as is contained in a five-pound loaf of bread."

Where the Brewer is Best Known.

"Beer, it appears, from the report of the *United States Consul Ifft* of Nuremberg, Bavaria, is responsible for the poverty of the

MILWAUKEE'S INDUSTRIES.**TABLE SHOWING WHAT THE LIQUOR BUSINESS DOES NOT DO FOR THE WORKINGMAN**

COMPILED FROM THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL'S ANNUAL TRADE REVIEW, JAN. 1, 1907, 1908, AND 1909.

COMPILED BY JAMES J. DOYLE, ENGRAVER.

THESE FIGURES REPRESENT AVERAGE CONDITIONS FOR 1908, 1907, AND 1909. FOLLOWING ARE THE DETAILS FOR THE TWELVE LEADING INDUSTRIES:

INDUSTRY	NUMBER EMPLOYED		TOTAL FOR EACH \$1,000,000 INVESTED	RELATIVE NUMBER EMPLOYED FOR EACH \$1,000,000 INVESTED
	NUMBER	WAGES PAID		
IRON, STEEL AND HEAVY MACHINERY..	8432..	301..222	_____	
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES..	8785..	874..383	_____	
LEATHER.....	5042..	328..184	_____	
BEER AND MALT TONICS.....	4474..	81..82	_____	
MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING.....	3875..	812..374	_____	
BUILDING.....	3135..	1210..827	_____	
BOOTS AND SHOES.....	2807..	1088..548	_____	
MALLEABLE IRON AND HARDWARE.....	2804..	1088..827	_____	
TIN AND SHEET METALS.....	2628..	821..288	_____	
KNIT GOODS AND WORSTED.....	2517..	1044..435	_____	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.....	2518..	892..524	_____	
ELECTRIC AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES..	2014..	538..411	_____	

FOLLOWING IS THE SUMMARY FOR ALL INDUSTRIES

	CAPITAL INVESTED	NUMBER EMPLOYED	WAGES PAID
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	\$214 812 522 ...	94 585 ...	\$54 848 132
BEER AND MALT TONICS..	49 179 300 ...	4 474 ...	3 324 273
DISTILLED LIQUORS.....	2 305 340 ...	457 ...	377 658
MALT.....	3 838 800 ...	288 ...	218 487
LIQUOR INDUSTRY.....	55 321 240 ...	5 219 ...	3 920 419
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES..	159 491 282 ...	89 348 ...	51 027 713
LIQUOR INDUSTRY.....	1 000 000 ...	94 ...	70 886
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES..	1 000 000 ...	860 ...	319 950
LIQUOR INDUSTRY.....	55 321 240 ...	5 219 ...	3 920 419
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES..	55 321 240 ...	30 991 ...	17 689 500
		25 772	13 778 081

THE LIQUOR INDUSTRY THUS KEEPS 25,772 WAGE-EARNERS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT AND DEPRIVES LABOR OF \$13,779,081 ANNUALLY IN MILWAUKEE.

Used by Kind Permission of James J. Doyle, Statistician and Engraver, Milwaukee, Wis.

average middle class German families," declares a special *Associated Press* dispatch from Washington, October 23, 1909.

According to Consul Ifft's report, an investigation showed that almost ten per cent of the average income of each family went for beer, while data from 852 families showed an average annual deficit of \$9.99 to each family, the average annual earnings per family being \$521.70, the average expense \$531.69.

The above comparative tables show how false is the boast of the beer-maker that he is the friend of labor or an industrial asset of benefit to any city.

The Truth About Wine-Drinking Europe.

Helen Stuart Campbell, the distinguished author and lecturer, writes, the *AMERICAN PROHIBITION YEAR BOOK* for 1910, from Boston, November 22, 1909:

"I send you this word in evidence of my new desire to enroll myself on the Prohibition side. Long ago at various times, Miss Willard and other temperance workers urged my joining their body, I replied always and from deep conviction, that I believed in moderate use of our own and foreign wines, as making for general temperance, and that education if at its best, ensured practical temperance. It has taken many years to bring me to another point of view, but now I cannot too heartily express my sense of the value of all the work done, the certainty that alcohol is a subtle poison and enemy, and my hope that its use will, speedily as may be, be renounced. That the latest word in medical progress seems to herald this as one of the most important of recent steps, I am and shall be with your workers, heart and hand for the cause.

What the Liquor Press Has Claimed.

The brewers and wine makers would have one believe that their wares are a greater boon for the temperance movement than the total abstinence pledge. The weakest point in their argument is the constant succession of falsehoods which they are spreading throughout the country regarding the wine drinking countries of Europe.

The wine makers of California are attempting to flood the United States with their wares, and as a preliminary are scattering broadcast a report of a recent tour of Southern Europe made by *Andrea Sbarbaro*, President of the California Grape Growers' Union, in which he quotes signed letters from prominent American and British Consuls and others, in Italy, Spain, Germany, France and Switzerland. These letters claim that drunkenness has been practically abolished wherever wine is largely produced and consumed.

This is a hoary misrepresentation, the falseness of which has been repeatedly exposed by the *Prohibition Press*, but presented in this new and plausible guise, will undoubtedly mislead many who are not acquainted with the facts.

In answer to an inquiry, *Dr. R. Hercod*, editor of *L'Abstinence*, Lausanne, Switzerland, forwards the *Associated Prohibition Press* some of the latest data which show that alcohol is a growing and frightful menace in these very countries advertised by Mr. Sbarbaro as having achieved sobriety via the wine route. Writing from Lausanne, Dr. Hercod, says:

The Alcohol Menace in Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

"If the letters (quoted in the *Grape Growers' Circular*) are true, the American Consuls live in Italy with closed eyes. I came yesterday from a trip in North Italy. I can assure you that alcoholism is making serious progress in Italy. *Alcoholism through the wine* is the prevalent form. I have before me the results of an inquiry which was made on the relation between alcoholism and neuropsychopathy in Italy by the three distinguished medical men, Dr. Amaldi, Director of the Lunatic Asylum of Florence; Seppili, Director of the Asylum in Brescia, and Montesano, Director at Rome.

"This report was discussed and introduced by the General Meeting of the Italian Society for mental maladies at its session in Venice, and has just been published. The report states that the proportion of mental diseases which are found in Italy to be the result of the alcoholic habit, is as high as in other countries. Out of 23,292 admissions of men in 46 lunatic asylums for the years 1905-1907, there were 3,332 alcoholic psychoses, or 14.2 per cent of all men admissions. In 26 of these asylums the proportion of cases due exclusively and partially to the alcoholic habit (hereditary) is given as 28.3 per cent."

"In reply to a thorough inquiry made by Professor Montesano in 196 cities of Italy, 37 per cent of these cities confessed that in their municipalities there was an abuse of distilled liquors, and 42 per cent, an abuse of fermented liquors."

"In the Lazio Province, which includes Rome, 40 per cent of the various city authorities acknowledge abuse of distilled liquors and 100 per cent abuse of fermented liquors."

"In other words," comments Dr. Hercod, "in all the cities of the Latium, the municipalities confess that wine abuse, with its bad consequences, prevails."

"As regards Spain," writes Dr. Hercod, "I received last year from the Prime Minister, Mr. Maura, a report which has not been published so far as I know, on the deaths through alcoholism in Spain, which aggregate a large number, although the statistics give only the deaths due directly to the alcohol abuses. There is now a movement beginning against alcohol in Spain.

"I laughed aloud," continued Dr. Hercod, "as I read the passage concerning Switzerland, where the good Mr. Sbarbaro says intoxication is practically unknown. According to our official statistics, 10 per cent of the deaths of men aged more than twenty years, are due directly or indirectly to alcohol; 20 per cent of cases of mental diseases of men; 40 per cent of the crimes; and our alcoholism is

due to fermented drinks, more to the use of beer in German Switzerland; more to that of wine in French and Italian Switzerland.

"A striking sidelight here is that our alcohol mortality is almost the same as twenty years ago, although the drinking of distilled liquors has greatly diminished, but in the meantime wine and beer drinking has so much extended that several years ago the Federal Government which is by no means composed of fanatical teetotalers, rather the contrary, proposed restrictive measures against the growing wine plague.

"The majority of the inmates of our Inebriate Retreats are almost exclusively drinkers of fermented liquors.

"In France alcoholism is most prevalent. Wine drinking has so little hindered the people from using distilled liquors that brandy, especially absinthe, drinking is most prevalent in the wine growing departments of the South, according to the official statistics of the *Ministere des Finances*."

Further Startling Facts From Italy.

The *YEAR BOOK* for 1910 is indebted to Giovanni Rorhat, Member of the Committee of the "*Federazione-Alcoholista Italiana*" (in Milan) and the President of the "*Anti-Alcoholic Florentine League*," for a graphic sketch of the conditions in Italy at the present time. The American Consuls in Italian Cities have recently been furnishing gratuitous encouragement for the wine makers of California by writing signed statements which allege drunkenness to be either unknown or extremely rare in Italy and other wine drinking countries of Southern Europe. President Rorhat forwards startling proof that the reverse is true throughout Italy:

"The per capita consumption of wine has risen in eleven years from 95 to 127 litres, and despite the fact that the wine consumption of Northern Italy is greater than any other part of the country, being 150 litres in Florence, 153 in Venice and 155 in Turin, the use of spirituous liquors is growing in that section. The number of saloons, or *spacci*, as they are called, has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years until in some municipalities there is now one for every 100 inhabitants and, in some cases, even a larger number. The effects of this increasing consumption are seen on every side continues President Rorhat. The doctors and physicians of the northern provinces state that in many sections about half the diseases are due to drink, if not primarily. Recently sixty-four Italian professors and physicians signed the "*Appeal of the International Federation of Teetotal Physicians*" to practitioners of all countries.

The recent inquiry completed by the Director of the Asylum for the Insane at Florence, shows that out of a total number of admissions in forty-three Asylums of the Italian Kingdom during three years, 1903, 1904 and 1905, 3,395 cases, of which 323 were women, were *entirely due to alcoholism*, or 13.8% of all the men patients and 1.9% of the women. *Between 70 and 74% of the crimes are committed by persons degenerate from alcohol or under its influence.* All this, concludes President Rorhat, is certain proof that alcoholism is doing its malevolent and fatal work in Italy.

Italian scientists have long given much attention to the evil produced by alcohol and, at present, the "Lega de Temperanza" founded in 1897, is doing earnest work for the advance of temperance principles. The membership includes two classes: Total abstainers, and abstainers from spirits only. The official organ of this organization is *Bene Social* and over 100,000 copies have been printed since it was established. Thousands of copies of total abstinence tracts have been distributed and there is evidence that the propaganda is steadily educating public opinion. The "Lega Anti-Alcoholista Italiana" is a companion movement of the one already mentioned, although not so well organized. Three Anti-Alcoholic Congresses have been held in Italy during the past five years: At Venice in 1904; Verona in 1905; Milan in 1907.

German Race Not Always Beer Drinkers.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung, the stalwart champion of the beer-makers in Chicago, and the United Societies, their pet instrument in working up sentiment for "personal liberty," have been trying the new dodge of falsifying history for the benefit of the brewer.

The *Zeitung* follows other brewers' champions in claiming that the German race has always been a beer drinking people and praising their ancestors for this custom. Prof. Frederick von Reithdorf replies:

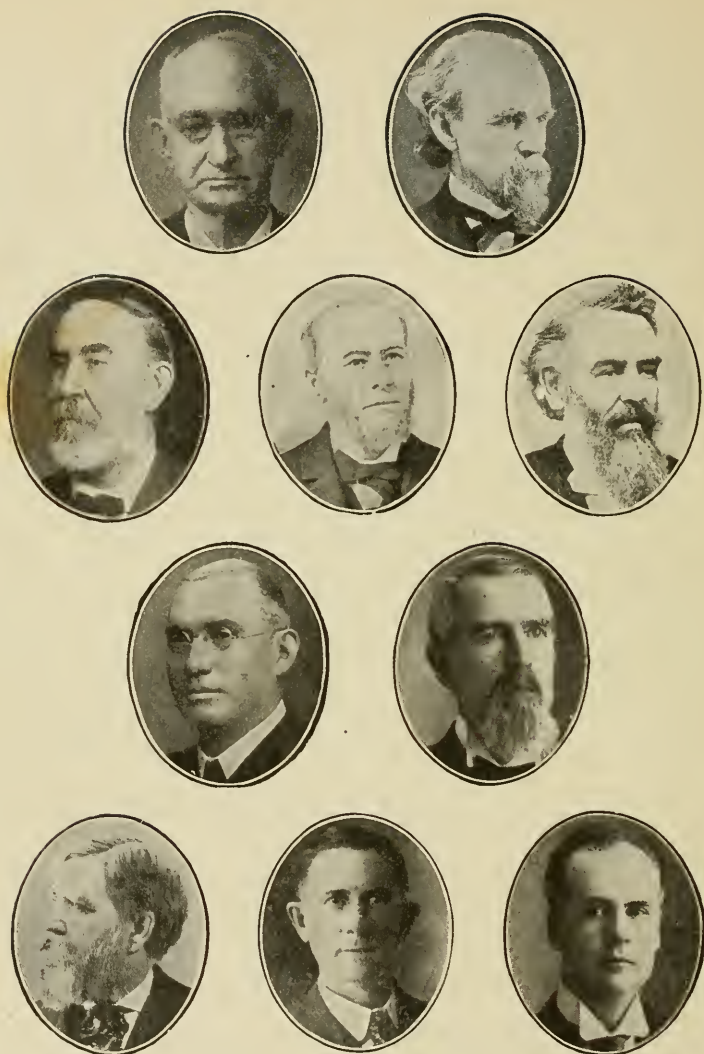
"The Germans adopted the drinking habit from foreigners. Neither the word wine (from the Latin, *vinum*), nor beer (from the Latin *bibere*) are of German origin.

"Julius Caesar is authority for the fact that there was Prohibition in Germany 1900 years ago. In his 4th book on the Gallic War at the close of the second chapter, he says of the brave "Schwabenvolk" "*Vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt quod ea re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbutrantur.*" (They do not allow the importation of wine at all because they are of the opinion that wine weakens and effeminates people, rendering them incapable of a strenuous life.)

Martin Luther, in his table talks *Tischreden*, writing of the 101st Psalm denounced the wine and beer trade fiercely. In these talks he declares, "Whoever was the first beer brewer brought a plague into Germany. I have been praying to God that he would destroy the brewery business."

"Alcohol affects disastrously the minds and bodies of innocent, unborn children."—*Sir Victor Horsley, M. D.*

"The liquor traffic holds a mortgage over the cradle, a deed written in heart's blood over every human life."—*New York Tribune.*



National Prohibition Vice-Presidential Candidates.

John Russell, 1872.	Gideon T. Stewart, 1876.
H. A. Thompson, 1880.	Wm. Daniel, 1884.
J. B. Cranfill, 1892.	Hale Johnson, 1896.
H. B. Metcalf, 1900.	G. W. Carroll, 1904.
	A. S. Watkins, 1908.

Reaching the People with Scientific Truth.

The scientific truth about the liquor problem is being rapidly disseminated among the people of all nations by devoted leaders in medical and reform circles. In Great Britain and other countries municipal and state governments have also aided by the issuance of warning posters telling the dangers of alcoholic drink. Miss Stoddard forwards to the *YEAR BOOK* some of the latest data in this respect.

Germany reports a traveling scientific exhibit on the alcohol problem which is visiting the principal cities of the empire; a course of scientific lectures in Berlin under the auspices of the German Central Anti-Alcohol organization; the publication of large colored charts with German texts, setting forth for popular education the effects of alcohol; special anti-alcohol literature, circulated among all the soldiers of the empire, and distributed also to the general public by the insurance societies in order to decrease the sick rates due to alcohol.

Sweden reports the establishment of a permanent anti-alcohol exhibit and courses of popular lectures in Stockholm: French municipalities continue to spread popular education on the subject of alcohol by official posters in hospitals, public buildings and streets; and, in the same way, over 200 towns in England and Australia have followed the example; South America is making a splendid effort towards popular instruction of the people in regard to alcohol; The Vienna correspondent of the Journal of American Medical Association reports that anti-alcohol sentiment is gaining ground among the students of Austrian Universities.

Leaflets in the French and German languages are now available for the temperance workers throughout America, of which some have been issued by the Scientific Federation, others by the International Reform Bureau in Washington, and others by the National Prohibition Press.

In America charts and stereopticon lectures, dealing with the scientific phase of the alcohol problem, prepared by the Scientific Federation, are arousing great interest in many sections and are being used by many organizations. A valuable exhibit of scientific facts was prepared by the Federation for the Boston "1915" Exposition just closed, which attracted the interest of thousands.

Austria reports definite beginning of a strong total abstinence movement. The number of non-abstainers are now estimated at 10,000. The anti-alcoholic propaganda has received special support among the industrial classes. The Social Democratic Party, in 1909, endorsed total abstinence. A single abstinence organization in Poland numbers more than 5,000 members. A branch of the Good Templar Order organized by *Prof. Forel*, four years ago, is also at work. A strong temperance movement is making steady progress, especially among the Czechs. Some

industrial establishments are already known to require total abstinence of their employees.

Medical Temperance Societies organized for the purpose of extending abstinence propaganda now exist in England, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Germany, the latter including Swiss and Austrian physicians, under the name of the *Society of Abstinent Physicians* in German-speaking territory.

The German Abstaining Physicians' Society includes some of the leading scientists and medical experts of the country. In their press circular for March, 1909, it is shown that alcoholism is five times as extensive in the German Empire as it was twenty years ago, and that cases of delirium tremens have increased 300%, although the population has grown less than 35% in the same time. There is noteworthy progress along total abstinence lines among the University students of Germany, among whom there are now 202 student societies which receive abstaining students, at least six of which stoutly oppose even moderate drinking.

Sir William Hartley, a prominent temperance leader of England, has just made a gift of 24,250 copies of "Alcohol and the Body," the well-known recent book by Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Mary Sturge, to the Band of Hope movement in Great Britain.

A valuable study of the food theory of alcohol is announced for early publication in 1910, which is being prepared by *Prof. Winfield Scott Hall* of the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, "The Therapeutic Use of Alcohol in the Light of Recent Researches."

Fiction Flays Drink.

"Alcohol is poison," declares *Robert W. Chambers* in his latest novel, *The Danger Mark*. The story itself is in large measure based upon the pathetic struggle with tendencies toward alcoholism inherited by the heroine, a young woman of great wealth and the highest social connections. But the commonness of dissipation and the wide-spread habit of the drink curse in aristocratic circles of American life, is fearlessly portrayed throughout the story, and in the concluding chapter, Mr. Chambers puts these emphatic words in the mouth of a physician who has been called upon to prescribe for a drink-shattered youth on the verge of delirium. After giving the young clubman the usual medical advice, the physician turns upon him with these words:

"This prescription is not going to cure you. Nothing that I can give you is going to perform such a miracle unless you help yourself. You ask for plain words. I will tell you this: alcohol is poison and it has not—and never had—in any guise whatever the slightest compensating value for internal use. It isn't a food; it's a poison. It isn't a beneficial stimulant; it's a poison. It isn't an aid to digestion; it's a poison. It isn't a life saver; it's a life taker. It's a parasite, forger, thief, panderer, liar, brutalizer, murderer. There isn't and there never has been one word to say for it, or any excuse except morbid predisposition or self-inculcated inclination for swallowing it. You can take your choice."

New Scientific Instruction Legislation.

Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National Director and Superintendent of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation (W. C. T. U.) writes the *YEAR BOOK*:

"Idaho has this year passed a law requiring instruction as to the nature and effects of alcohol and all narcotics in all her schools supported by public money or under state control. The law also requires that suitable time shall be given in all summer schools and Teachers' Institutes to this subject. Alabama has had important legislation to meet the needs of her state for she believes that every child should be taught the reasons why the poison alcohol should be prohibited. A new law with important provisions requiring instruction as to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks was passed August 19, 1909, which prescribes the preparation and furnishing to all public school teachers of placards containing attractively arranged statistics, epigrams, and mottoes relating to this subject; at least one of these placards shall be posted in every school room of Alabama, the cost to be met from the State Treasury; that in each scholastic term there shall be a special temperance day, on which the children of Alabama may be taught the evils of intemperance by suitable programs.

"The weakness of temperance teaching in the higher schools of the United States has made it necessary to send thoroughly prepared temperance workers to foreign countries in order that the missionaries may themselves be taught. To meet this great need the Chicago Training School for City, Home and Foreign Missions this year has placed in its curriculum a remarkably detailed and comprehensive course of study covering the general subjects of Preparatory reviews in Anatomy; Physiology; Psychology; Eugenics; Alcoholism, Temperance Pedagogy, Political and Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem; the Economics of Prohibition; Corrective Agencies, (a) Educative, (b) Legislative, (c) Substitutive; Topics for Written Work. Teachers thoroughly prepared on these subjects will go into summer schools, teachers' institutes, and teachers' training schools.

"In 1909 under the auspices of the Bureau of Scientific Investigation, nearly a million essays were written by students in the colleges, high schools and grade schools on the subject of alcohol and narcotics, in competition for substantial cash prizes, which were offered by the W. C. T. U. A similar series of prizes are offered for the coming year, subject to simple rules which may be secured by addressing Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, 561—33rd Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and which are open practically without limitation to the students in the various institutions of learning.

"The Bureau is also circulating a special pledge card for teachers which have been sent out through the state to the teachers of public schools and professors of colleges and universities. It is hoped that fifty thousand of these pledges may be secured by June, 1910, and presented at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Scotland.

"The *Temperance Educational Quarterly* is a new publication just inaugurated by the National W. C. T. U. to meet the growing needs of the Bureau."

That medical temperance education has an effect upon Prohibitory legislation may be seen in the results obtained in the amendments passed this year to the prohibitory laws of Kansas and Alabama. In both states the sale of alcoholic liquor for medical purposes is now prohibited. The *Assistant Attorney General of Kansas* states that physicians of that state are not fighting the law, but that, instead, the medical profession had urged that the responsibility for the sale of liquor in a Prohibition state be removed from physicians.

The Beverages of the Future.

The beverages of the future will be as tempting in appearance, aroma, taste and variety as the most lavish display on any present day bar, but the alcoholic poison will be eliminated, while every element of health-giving pleasure and stimulation will be developed to its highest point. Already details of this coming revolution are being sketched by the scientist.

In a recent brochure by the distinguished New England physician *Henry O. Marcy, A. M., M. D., LL. D., Boston*, concrete suggestions of this coming transformation are instructively given.

In this study Dr. Marcy points out how science has discovered the means for condensing and concentrating fruit juices and essences so that they will preserve for indefinite periods the exquisite flavors and colors of the carefully ripened fruit itself. "It is not too much to believe," writes Dr. Marcy, "that a revolution in the drinking habit may be expected with an almost limitless profit to the consumer. Although every housewife delights in the preservation of fruits, which add so materially to her table delicacies, she is painfully aware that despite her utmost care a large part of the delicate aroma of the fruit is lost in the heat processes necessary to the preserving. Scientific processes are yet to greatly lessen the cost of fruit juices and proportionately wisely increase their use. By a process already in use in France and enthusiastically recommended, many fruit juices may be diminished 60 to 80 per cent of their original bulk by the extraction of the water as ice crystals at low temperature. Applied to milk 60 per cent of its water is easily extracted by a single freezing, its keeping qualities greatly enhanced, so that the family supply of milk can be purchased weekly, instead of daily, with immense saving of cost alike to the producer and to the consumer. Such a process is not an expensive one and can easily be installed at places convenient of access, at the cost of a few hundred dollars.

"When a man may be better clothed, better housed and better fed, he is no longer satisfied with his former estate. When he may drink freely without being intoxicated, when he may have more delicious drinks which appeal to his appetite without detriment to his physical and moral well being, he will as readily make choice of his new beverages. Another step in the progress of civilization has been made, and a new era is opened up to him. Modern science is the magic transformer of the centuries."

"But even here in Milwaukee, I dare stand before you and say if every drop of intoxicating liquor now on the whole earth were absolutely poured out on the ground this moment, there would be no less value in the world after its destruction than before."—*Samuel Dickie*.

"Whatever the scientist may call alcohol, it is the universal experience that life, home, politics and society are poisoned by it, and if it is a food, then it is the food of hell."—*Christian Endeavor World*.

"I've seen a man and a dog go into a saloon and in an hour the man would get beastly drunk and stagger out like a hog, while the dog would come out and walk away like a gentleman."—*Sam Jones*.

Childhood, Ravaged by Alcohol.

"Where children are cruelly neglected there is in 90 per cent of the cases a history of habitual intemperance in one or both parents."—*Mr. Sims in The London Tribune.*

"There are now hundreds of children in Knoxville with clothes and shoes to wear and something to eat who went naked and hungry when saloons were here."—*W. P. Chandler, Chief of Police of Knoxville, Tenn.*

"Is there no voice strong enough to plead like angels, trumpet-tongued against the deep damnation of their taking off—of these children who, in the language of Southey, are not so much born into the world as damned into the world, damned, predestined, as it were, to live lives of disease and degradation, because of the drink in the midst of which they are brought up, and of which they have the hereditary taint in their very veins?"—*Cannon Farrar.*

The terrible effect upon children of the alcohol habit is being studied by many specialists.

An official investigation of the habits of school children, made in Hungary by order of the Minister of Education, was reported at the London Congress by *Dr. Imri Doczi*. Hardly any schools were found in which there is a pupil who is an abstainer; the effect upon the children was shown in carelessness, idleness, dullness, inability to give attention, backwardness, nervousness, restlessness, coarseness, vindictiveness, immorality. In ninety-seven cases out of a hundred the liquor was given to the children by their parents, in the other three it was ordered by physicians. *Ernest Jones* collected the histories of over 100 cases of liver cirrhosis in children in which alcoholism was shown to be a factor when not the chief cause. The investigator believes it to be the chief cause of true liver cirrhosis in children. In more than half of these cases the parents themselves gave the alcohol to the children; in a fourth, the physicians prescribed it.

The destructive effect of alcohol upon children is vividly revealed in another investigation by Prof. Laitinen reported at the recent London conference.

From over 5,000 families, including upwards of 20,000 children, Professor Laitinen received definite information which showed clearly that a larger percentage of the children of abstainers lived, and weighed more at birth, gained weight more rapidly during the first eight months, and were better developed at that age, as shown by the number of teeth, than was the case with the children of moderate drinkers, and these in turn, showed superiority in all these important essentials to the children of hard drinkers.

Another contribution to the subject is a book on feeble-mindedness by *Dr. A. F. Tredgold*, in which he reports a pronounced history of family alcoholism in 46.5 per cent of 200 cases of mental deficiency which he was able thoroughly to investigate. He believes that the fundamental cause is imperfect or arrested development of portions of the brain cells, a condition that Professor Hodge

found on microscopical examination of the brains of parentally alcoholized puppies, apparently normally constituted, that "simply would not put forth an effort to live."

Statistical investigations of family history and habits of destitute children in charitable institutions of Prussia, made by Dr. Hoppe of Königsberg, states the *School Physiology Journal*, June 1909, show that out of 26,964 destitute children cared for from 1901 to 1904 inclusive, in cases of over 6,000, their condition was due to alcoholism of the father or mother.

How Alcohol Breaks Down Physical Resistance.

How alcohol breaks down the power of physical resistance to disease has been the subject of special investigation during the past year by the distinguished Finnish scientist, *Professor Laitinen of Helsingfors*. Two years ago, Professor Laitinen reported investigations in which animals were used as subjects. This year he reports experiments in which the subjects were human beings, 232 in number, belonging to all classes, from professors of medicine and other physicians, university fellows, students and school teachers of both sexes, and hospital nurses, to waiters and other men and women of the working classes.

While the tests employed and the language of his report is very technical, his findings may be summarized as: 1. The red blood corpuscles of drinkers were more easily impaired (in test-tube experiments) by a foreign blood serum (rabbit serum) than those of abstainers; the blood serum of drinkers had less power than that of abstainers to impair foreign blood corpuscles (rabbit corpuscles); the blood serum of drinkers showed less ability to act against a foreign blood serum, indicating a deterioration in quality; colonies of typhoid germs planted in the blood serum of drinkers (in test tubes) and of abstainers grew more rapidly in the former, showing that the germ-destroying power of drinkers' blood was weaker than that of abstainers'.

Professor Laitinen's conclusions are that "*alcohol even in small doses has an unfavorable effect upon the body's protective power.*"

President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford Jr. University, says: "The basis of intemperance is the effort to secure through drugs the feeling of happiness when happiness does not exist. Men destroy their nervous system for the tingling pleasures they feel as its structures are torn apart. The evil in drink is not primarily intoxication, but nerve disturbance."

Alcohol and Life.

Written for the YEAR BOOK by George Hoffman.

The startling effects of alcohol on mortality and the shortening of human life are yearly becoming more fully recognized. The 1910 *YEAR BOOK* is glad to give its readers the following discussion of these facts from the point of view of life insurance by one who is a trained specialist and expert in this field.

How Liquor Cuts Life Short.

Does total abstinence from the use of alcoholic beverages conduce to longevity and can the facts be successfully demonstrated from reliable data?

The mortality records of Life Insurance Companies would produce some startling revelations if the proper facts were ever made public. A look behind the scenes would show the awful harvest the grim reaper is gathering through the agency of drink.

A gentleman who had recently been solicited to place some life insurance in a company classifying its risks and giving the abstainer the benefits of the lower death rate questioned the managers of two of the oldest Life Insurance Companies in America, in which he had policies, as to the reason he was not accorded justice in those Companies. The reply was that the difference in mortality between the abstainer and the drinker was so great that a proper classification would result in such a large increase in dividend apportionment to the abstainer (thus materially reducing the cost) and a corresponding reduction in the dividends apportioned among the drinking class that the latter would make a tremendous outcry to the disturbance of their business. Nothing was said, however, regarding the injustice which has been practiced upon the abstainer in all these years.

Liquor and Life Insurance.

Life Insurance Companies are affected by the use of intoxicants by their policy holders in two ways:

First, by the rejection of large numbers of men afflicted with diseases engendered in their systems by drinking, thus largely increasing the expense rate since the Company bears the cost of medical examination. Some years ago the medical director of one of the best Companies, a man not himself a professed abstainer, said "I am getting sick of this liquor business. Our President and I have recently gone through a big batch of rejected applications covering the last six months and in a large majority of the instances the physical impairment could be readily traced to the use of liquor."

Second, By the premature death of policy holders who otherwise bid fair to live their expectancy.

Abstainer vs. Moderate Drinker.

The difference in mortality between the abstainer and the so-called moderate drinker is marked. The lowest mortality record is that of the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund, of Philadelphia, which is also the oldest insurance concern in this country. This fund only insures Ministers of Evangelical denominations and it is safe to say that 99% of them are pronounced total abstainers.

Some of the foreign companies, notably the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, the Scottish Temperance Life, the Scepter Life and others have records covering operations of over 65 years during which time they have kept the abstainer and the general sections entirely separate. The combined mortality experience in the abstainer section was a little less than 50% of the expected, called for, by the table of mortality.

In the first institution the average pro rata mortality from ages 25 to 60 with those insured in the temperance section was 40% less than was experienced in the general section for the period.

This concern has also demonstrated that out of 100,000 lives at 30 years of age, 11,207 more abstainers than non-abstainers would reach the age of 70.

Again, as showing the difference, it is useful to take 100,000 lives entering 20 years of age and note the average age attained. The average age of the habitual drinker would be 35 years, that of the moderate drinker 51 years, while the average age among the abstainer would be 64 years.

Between the average age of the abstainer and the moderate drinker we find a difference of 13 years in favor of the abstainer, and these 13 years are taken out of the very heart of the time of life that a man is supposed to be at his greatest efficiency. Who can estimate the loss to the country of the producing power of these moderate drinkers cut off before their time.

In a pamphlet just issued by *E. E. Rittenhouse*, President Provident Savings Life Insurance Society, entitled, "The State and the Death Roll," an extraordinary increase in the waste of human lives from kidney, heart, brain and other non-communicable maladies is shown. Mr. Rittenhouse, in an address before the Chicago Life Underwriters' meeting November 30, 1909, stated that while the average age was increasing this was only due to the decreased mortality in the earlier ages, whereas from 40 to 50 years there has been an increase of 35% in the deaths from degenerative diseases, which would strike men in the older ages. From 50 to 60 the increase has been 24% and from 60 to 70 years 34%. In kidney diseases alone, since 1880, the increase per 10,000 of popu-

lation in Chicago has been 167% while for the United States Registration Areas the increase has been 131%. The conclusion arrived at by Mr. Rittenhouse as to the cause for this abnormal increase in the death rate is that it is due to the early wearing out of vital organs from excesses in "eating, drinking, working, playing,

LIQUOR AND MORTALITY.

FROM U.S. CENSUS 1900.

**NUMBER OF MEN WHO LIVE TO
REACH THE AGE OF 55 ENGAGED
IN ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS 45.0%**

IN MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF LIQUOR 21.6%

**NUMBER OF MEN WHO LIVE TO
REACH THE AGE OF 65 ENGAGED
IN ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS 30.0%**

IN MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF LIQUOR 8.1%

Used by kind permission of James J. Doyle, statistician and engraver, Milwaukee, Wis.

intemperate living and the strenuous life." Inquiries of Mr. Rittenhouse as to his opinion of the influence of alcohol on this increase in kidney diseases elicited the response that, "in his judgment, it was tremendous, and that his Company was carefully watching the subject at the present time."

With the difference in mortality so largely in favor of the abstainer the latter should insist that in entering an Insurance Company he be given equity through a policy provision that the mortality will be kept separate and distinct from the general class, and in the proportion that it is lower, that a larger percentage of dividend returns should be made to him, thus materially reducing the cost of his insurance.

What Insurance Experts Think.

In reply to inquiries, the 1910 *YEAR BOOK* is glad to present some significant additional testimony on the question of alcohol and longevity from prominent officers in insurance circles throughout America.

Isaac Miller Hamilton, President Federal Life Insurance Company, Chicago, November, 18, 1909, writes the YEAR BOOK:

"I note that you ask whether or not we believe, other things being equal, that the use of alcohol drinks is a personal handicap and increases the actuarial risk. In reply to this question we must certainly answer in the affirmative. There have been numerous articles written and numerous statistics compiled on the effect of total abstinence and they show without question that the mortality experienced among total abstainers has been decidedly less than that experienced among moderate drinkers.

Wilmer Christian, Medical Director of Meridian Life Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind., writes the YEAR BOOK:

"This company prefers total abstainers for insurance risks. This is from a selfish standpoint as we are forced to believe they are better risks for the Company. We are impressed by the large number of applicants living in the States of Alabama and Georgia who say they drank periodically or regularly before prohibition went into effect, but do not drink anything now. If prohibition in Alabama and Georgia and the 'dry' counties of Indiana has done nothing else, it has made a difference in the answers given by applicants to this Company."

John A. McKellar, Second Vice-President of the Des Moines Life Insurance Company, Des Moines, Iowa, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 20, 1909:

"We thoroughly agree with all authorities that the moderate use of alcohol tends to shorten life and increases the hazard incident to life insurance.

Cyrus Kirk, President Equitable Life Insurance Company, Des Moines, Iowa, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 18, 1909:

"The question whether, other things being equal, the use of alcoholic drink is a personal handicap and increases actuarial risk has always had due consideration by life insurance companies, and I think it is the universal belief of all life insurance men that the use of alcoholic drink is detrimental to the physical health of the individual, and must necessarily increase the actuarial risk.

President George K. Johnson, of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, writes, November 22, 1909: "We at all times look upon the man who uses intoxicants too freely as being a poor risk."

Medical Director, Wyeth E. Ray, M. D., of the Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 27, 1909: "We believe that all other things being equal, total abstinence is to be regarded as a favorable feature in the consideration of applicants for insurance."

President G. I. Cochran, of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 23, 1909: "The experience of our Company has been that other things being equal, the mortality of total abstainers is less than the mortality of moderate drinkers, and the mortality of moderate drinkers is less than the mortality of those who might be known as immoderate drinkers."

Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, Minneapolis, Henry Wireman Cook, M. D., Medical Director, writes the YEAR BOOK:

"Although in practice we do not consider that it is possible to make a different rating between total abstainers and those classed as temperate, it is nevertheless our opinion that the total abstainers would show a more favorable mortality. There is statistical proof for this as well as clinical experiences."

Abstainers Live 334 Years Longer.

An interesting investigation was conducted by the *Associated Prohibition Press* in April, 1909, as to the causes of death in the city of Chicago of all men who had reached the age of sixty years and over, and whose death was reported during that month. Every death reported in Chicago during this month of April was carefully investigated for the purpose of securing an accurate memorandum of the age, nationality, and cause of death.

Out of 155 men concerning whose deaths this data was obtained, it was found that 73 had been total abstainers, 75 moderate drinkers, and 4 were said to be heavy drinkers. The age ranged from 60 to 92 years.

On the basis of the facts secured in this investigation, the drinking men by their use of alcoholic poison shortened their lives nearly four years.

In the aggregate, therefore, by means of its subtle poison, alcoholic liquor helped to deprive these 79 victims of a total of more than 334 years of active life which their abstaining contemporaries had lived to enjoy.

This investigation was undertaken with the purpose of affording a truer flashlight on the general death rate as effected by the use of

intoxicating liquors than could be secured by taking any selected list of deaths as in the case of insurance companies.

Fraternal Orders Bar Liquor Men.

In reply to inquiries made for the 1910 *YEAR BOOK*, a large amount of data regarding the attitude of fraternal orders toward the liquor traffic was secured, which lack of space alone prevents being used in detail. We, therefore, give below the following table which shows at a glance the restrictions of representative orders. It does not need to be said that these are typical of every important order in the world.

Column I—Membership rules prohibit admission of:

- A.....Saloonkeepers.
- B.....Bar-tenders.
- C.....Wholesale liquor dealers.
- D.....Retail liquor dealers.
- E.....Brewers.
- F.....Distillers.
- G.....Stockholder, agent or servant of A-F inclusive.
- H.....Gamblers.

Column II.—Membership rules (A) strongly restrictive as regards users of liquor, (B) prohibiting the use of liquor entirely by members.

	I.	II.
J. O. U. A. M.....	A-B-C-D	
Woodmen of the World.....	A-B-C-D-E-F-G*	
Court of Honor.....	A-B-C-D-E-F-G	A
Knights of Pythias.....	A-B-C-D-H	
Tribe of Ben Hur.....	A-B-C-D	
Brotherhood of Am. Yeoman.....	A-B-C-D-F-G	
National Provident Union.....		A
Ancient Order of Gleaners.....	B-B-C-D-E-F	B
Order of Scottish Clans.....	A-G**	A
United Order of the Golden Cross.....	A-B-C-D-E-F-G	B
Sovereign Grand Lodge Odd Fellows.....	A	
Improved Order of Hepta Sophs.....	A-B	
Knights of Modern Maccabees.....	A-B-C-D-E-F-G	
Protected Home Circle.....	A-B	
Knights of the Golden Eagle and Ladies of the Golden Eagle.....	A-B-C-D-E-F	
Modern Woodmen of America.....	A-B-C-D-E-F-G	A
Shield of Honor.....	A-B-C-D-E-F-G*	
Home Benefit Society.....	A-B-C-D-E-F-G	B
Ladies of the Maccabees.....	A-B-C-D-E-F-G	A
Fraternal Mystic Circle.....	A-B-C-D-E-F****	
Fraternal Brotherhood.....	A-B-C-D-E-F****	A

*Not including stockholders.

**No definite prohibition, but sentiment of order is opposed to membership of these classes.

***This includes liquor salesmen, collectors, bottlers, persons employed in and about saloons, hotel bars; brewers and distillers.

****Adopted in March, 1909 (Except as regards bart-tenders.)

State Commissioner of Insurance, Reau E. Folk, of Tennessee, writes, November 16, 1909: "I unqualifiedly believe in total abstinence as the safest course for any individual to pursue, if he would make the best of his life and opportunities."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 17, "I have been a total abstainer all my life."

The Railroads for Prohibition.

The universal prohibition of the use of liquor by railroad employees is having an appreciable effect upon the frequency of accidents on many roads.

Replies from the traffic manager of every railroad in the United States and Canada operating more than 1,000 miles of track, were epitomized by *President Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens*, of the National W. C. T. U., in her annual report at Omaha, 1909. Thirty-nine of these railroad corporations officially condemned the use of intoxicants as a menace to life and property.

General Superintendent E. Lee of the Boston & Maine Railroad writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 12: "The rule of this road, quoted below, *a copy of which is in every man's possession*, will, I think, sufficiently answer your inquiry. 'The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal.'"

Second Vice-President and General Manager, C. S. Sims of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 16, 1909: "Replying to your circular letter 9th, inst. I quote from our book of Rules as follows: 'G—The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal.' We have no record of a serious accident which could be attributed to intoxication of an employe."

Mr. H. A. Gausewitz, General Superintendent of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company writes the *YEAR BOOK*:

Our operating *Department Book of Rules and Regulations* contains a rule reading as follows: "The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Either the habitual use or frequenting places where they are sold will be sufficient cause for dismissal."

I do not recall our ever having an accident which could be chargeable to intoxication. The rule above quoted has been in effect for the past ten or twelve years. An employe who is known to frequent saloons or who reports for duty with evidence of having been drinking is subject to dismissal, as are also his fellow employes who have an opportunity to observe the fact that he has been drinking but failed to report same promptly to the proper official. Fortunately, there are but four towns on the Fort Worth & Denver having saloons, the result being we have very little trouble due to drinking of employes.

General Superintendent Fred C. Fox of the Eastern Grand Division of the Santa Fe, in an interview at Topeka, May 4th, declares that there has been a remarkable change in the drinking habits of railroad men during the past few years. "Our men

have been told that men who do not drink at all, are given the preference. They have learned by experience that the rule is against drinking and they mean exactly what they say, and that the non-drinking man will go ahead where the tippler will not."

"Any Employé of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company who in the future has his pay check cashed in a saloon, will be discharged," is the substance of a general circular issued April 1, 1909, from Sedalia, Missouri, by *Superintendent M. J. Finney*.

The United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union now numbers over 50,000 railroad employees in its membership, a large proportion of whom are pledged to total abstinence.

The railway management of Prussia forbids the use of beer or spirits, when on duty, to engine drivers, switchmen and dispatchers.

"Over 50% of all railroad accidents occurring on German railroads are due to the bewilderment of operatives through the use of alcoholic stimulants," writes *Dr. Ennis*, of the University of Heidelberg.

President Edward P. Metcalf, of the Atlantic National Bank, Providence, R. I., writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 18, 1909:

"In banks, it is generally understood that the use of alcoholic liquors by employés is equivalent to their resignation."

The Gazette, of Lawrence, Kansas, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 15, 1909: "We do not carry liquor advertising in our columns, never have, and therefore it has never affected our business one way more than another; we place it in the same class as the much flaunted patent medicines, none of which we carry advertisements for.

J. C. Seacrest, Manager of the Nebraska State Journal and Lincoln Daily News, writes the *YEAR BOOK* from Lincoln, Nebr., November 16, 1909: "We exclude liquor advertising from our columns, and feel that it improves the character and enlarges the influence of the newspaper. I do not think the policy will entail any permanent financial loss."

"The most remarkable spectacle of the present time," observes the *Kansas City Journal*, "is the rapid stride of Prohibition. Apparently the American people have at last roused to the conviction that the liquor traffic is an evil which should be and can be suppressed."

Labor Declaring for Prohibition.

Labor and liquor are of necessity mortal enemies.

The National Prohibition Movement is the sincerest friend of the labor movement in American politics. The attitude definitely taken in its platform of 1884 and steadfastly held to ever since is thus stated:

"The liquor traffic is the robber which lessens wages and profits, fomenting discontent and strifes and is the destroyer of family welfare.

"Labor and all legitimate industries demand deliverance from the taxation and loss which this traffic imposes.

"No tariff or other legislation can so healthily stimulate production or increase the demand for capital and labor or insure so much of comfort and content to the laborer, mechanic and capitalist as would the suppression of this traffic."

World's Greatest Prohibition Rally.

The greatest labor union rally against the liquor traffic ever known was held in Toronto, Canada, November 14, 1909, at the *International Convention of the American Federation of Labor*. Four thousand men packed the great auditorium at Massey Hall and some world known leaders joined in the arraignment of the liquor traffic and in aligning the labor movement with the temperance and Prohibition forces.

"The time has come when the saloon and the labor movement must be divorced," declared *President Gompers* of the *American Federation of Labor*.

"We should have the protection of women and for keeping them outside the factory, so that they may become the mothers and homekeeper of the nation. Will any man dare to say that the liquor business has not driven countless women to the factory, to the mill and to the wash-tub. The saloon has driven boys and girls to the factory. As one trades' unionist I am unalterably against a business that has any such tendencies. The time will come when Trades' Unions will be found arrayed positively against the liquor business in every form. I give notice here and now that I will fight the saloon just as long as the saloon continues to fight the human race. No matter who puts up a scheme to rob the people through political chicanery and graft, the avenue through which it comes is the saloon. There is no redeeming feature in the saloon. Go anywhere where its influence is felt and you see the demoralization it brings. The saloon is the enemy of the people for whom we work," declared *John B. Lennon*, Treasurer of the *American Federation of Labor*, at Toronto.

"The saloon is not a necessary evil. Because the liquor traffic tends to enslave the people and make them satisfied with improper conditions and keeps them ignorant, the laborers of the trade union movement are called on to fight the saloon," declared *President Tom. L. Lewis* of the *United Mine Workers of America* at the great Toronto rally.

What Labor "Owes" Drink Traffic.

"Nothing has done more to bring misery on innocent women and children than money spent in drink. I am not at all impressed with the statement often made that if you close down the liquor 'industry' you bring a calamity to the community; quite the contrary. If, through temperance, a distillery is closed in its place will be built a store. It is simply a readjustment of industry," declared *John Mitchell*, former national president of the *United Mine Workers* and vice-president of the *American Federation of Labor*.

Mr. Mitchell entered a strong defence against the prejudice that higher pay and shorter hours would lead to increased drunkenness. "When a man comes home mentally and physically exhausted, he is more likely to seek a stimulant in the saloon. Money spent in the saloon is not surplus money. The pay of workmen is not sufficient to leave a surplus. It is true," concluded *Mr. Mitchell* eloquently, "that every scandal, few as they have been in organized labor, can be traced back in some connection with the saloon."

One of the latest methods of the liquor press is a concerted attempt to line up Union Labor for the brewer and his allies. Leading liquor papers announce that they are sending their publications regularly to every labor Union in certain cities and districts.

Adopting the name of the *United Labor Journal*, a gang of politicians and anti-prohibitionists are publishing what they claim is the official labor journal of New Orleans, although inquiry develops the fact that their labor *Directory* is printed without permission or authorization of all the Unions listed.

Despite all the influence they have brought to bear and, notwithstanding an oft-repeated and officially exploded slander, which has appeared in nearly every liquor paper of the country, the national officers of the American Federation of Labor have given the liquor trade no sympathy whatever.

Thousands of members of labor Unions throughout the country are out and out Prohibitionists, a large number of them supporting the Prohibition Party ticket on all occasions, and the local Prohibition majorities in a thousand towns and cities which have voted on the question in the past few years, have been in almost every case swelled by the ardent support of a large share of the labor vote.

The startling refusal of the *Chicago Federation of Labor* to adopt an anti-prohibition resolution a few months since, is a significant illustration of an increasing sentiment throughout the Labor Movement.

Labor Press Against Drink.

"In the hope of stemming the tide, some have endeavored to array organized labor against the Prohibition Movement. So far, however, they have had little success," declares the *Union Labor Advocate*, Chicago.

"We object to the Labor Movement being tied to the tail of the brewers' kite, or forming any entangling alliance with the liquor traffic," declares the *United Mine Workers' Journal*, Indianapolis. "We must steer labor's bark as far away from the saloon as possible, not draw it closer. Labor uplifts; liquor keeps us down."

"Antagonism toward the Prohibition Movement is resented by the straight-forward labor press," declares the *Coast Scaman's Journal*, of San Francisco, and it continues: "The Journal sympathizes with those crafts whose employment is endangered by the abolition of the liquor traffic, but it cannot permit its feelings in that regard to overcome its judgment upon the main issue. Certainly it cannot permit an incidental injury to the workers in these crafts to lead it into the error of compromising the whole labor movement upon a question of the most vital importance to mankind at large."

From the Employer's Standpoint.

H. R. Fitzgerald, Treasurer of the Dan River Cotton Mills, (Danville), one of the largest employers of labor among the cotton manufacturers of Virginia, writes: "We employ between three and four thousand operatives regularly, and during an experience of twenty-five years, our observation has been that nothing in the world is more demoralizing and depressing to the working people than the presence of the open saloon with its baneful consequence among them. The conditions in our community since the saloons were voted out have materially improved, and the effect upon the working people has been most remarkable."

The City Fuel Company, of Chicago, employing over 800 men announced at a "dry" banquet given by the firm to its employes, December 18, 1909, that the future policy of the Company would be to refuse employment to young men given even to an occasional drink of liquor. "This move is not the result of any temperance campaign," declared *F. S. Peabody*, Vice-President of the Company, "but is a cold blooded business proposition."

Labor Declares for National Prohibition in Sweden.

"The general strike in August 1909 in Sweden has produced some interesting Prohibition news. Owing to the fact that some three hundred thousand out of five million inhabitants were on a strike, the authorities considered it necessary to prohibit the sale of liquor in the whole Kingdom. The result was that there was little or no rioting whatever. That Prohibition prohibited is shown by the fact that there were only a few arrests for drunkenness even in the larger towns; Gothenburg, for instance, having three arrests

in the first week of September on this charge, and 188 in the same period of the previous year; Stockholm 169, as compared to 1,549 in August 1908."

But more important, on the eleventh of August a meeting of 20,000 strikers near Stockholm, called by the Central Strike Committee, passed the following resolutions:

"The war of the giants, that the Swedish workmen are now carrying on is an historical event that will exercise a profound influence upon the development of our country.

"The eyes of all the world are directed upon the workers of Sweden whose coolness and calm have excited the wonder and admiration of every country. The immediate and important results of the provisional Prohibition of alcohol, though incomplete, have astonished the world. There are no arrests for drunkenness, the accidents and crimes that are the consequences of drinking have disappeared. The coffers of the saloon keepers, for the most part filled by the wages of the poor workmen, are empty.

"Shall such a satisfactory state of things disappear? Shall the workmen of Sweden allow, without protest, alcoholic capital to stretch out its arms over the thousands of workers? Will they allow each year, thousands of men and women to be sacrificed on the altar of alcoholic capital? Will they permit the liquor money power to rob the working class of a hundred million crowns every year? Will they suffer the prisons and the hospitals to be filled for the most part, with victims of alcohol and poverty, and political and social impotence?

"Is it not proper that in these days of the strike that the people of Sweden should assemble in battle and declare that they will not tolerate a traffic whose principal object is to ruin the working class? Perhaps our declaration may not be followed by any immediate effect, but the resolute attitude of the entire working class on this question will be a re-echoing protest whose influence will be limited only by its educating effect.

"The people of Finland, with the exception of the ruling class, of Iceland, and of ten American States, have branded the traffic in alcohol as a trade detrimental to society.

"It is a glorious task for the workmen of Sweden to place themselves at the head of this movement for freedom.

"Comrades! Cease from useless discussions about moderation and abstinence. Let us set ourselves to our great task of intellectual and economic freedom. It is the effectual, permanent Prohibition of alcohol that will attain this. Forward then in all the communes of Sweden."

Why Prohibition is "Good Law."

"*Salus populi suprema est lex,*" i. e. "The Safety of the People is the Highest Law." "*The safety of the people*, (not the safety of the banks, important as that is; not the safety of the factories and the profits of the manufacturers, important as that is; not an honest tariff, as important as that is) the safety of the people is the highest law," and this, by even the briefest reference to the United States census shows eighty million reasons why liquor license is bad law, bad morals, bad politics and bad business. A licensed saloon is the sovereign's invitation to the citizen to buy and to drink. To many, it is worse than that; it is a poisoned sacrifice in which the Legislature, the law and prophet of the State, offers a cup of mockery, lies and death, and says to the citizen: 'Do this in remembrance of me.'"—John G. Woolley, *Indianapolis*, Nov. 10, 1909.

No reform in American history has ever received so overwhelming an indorsement at the hands of state and federal courts, as has the principle of Prohibition,

Judicial Endorsement Overwhelmingly Complete.

In a strong presentation of these facts Robert H. Patton declares:

"The question of the right of Prohibition is absolutely settled for all time, so far as it pertains to the legal or constitutional right."

"For over half a century the highest court of the land has held tenaciously to the doctrine that the people have a right to absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

"The liquor traffic has employed the ablest legal talent, and tried in every conceivable way to undermine the solid foundation upon which Prohibition rests, but it remains intact. They have had their day in court, and stand defeated, but still they fill the land with the clamor of the untenable positions the courts have so completely and unanimously overruled.

"We have with us upon all the vital questions at issue the decisions of every state court of last resort where the issue has been raised as well as that of the United States Supreme Court.

"The importance of this fact cannot be overestimated. I believe there has never been a time in the last half century when the traffic would not have gladly given up one-half of all its accumulated wealth to have reversed these decisions.

"Unable to do this, their effort seems now directed to get the people to overrule these decisions and declare these courts to be wrong in their conclusions.

"We have no fear that while reason and honesty sit upon the bench or while these principles control the American people, there will ever be such a reversal."

What the Courts Say.

The mass of decisions sustaining the principles of Prohibition and supporting prohibitory law now on the statute books would fill a volume larger than the *PROHIBITION YEAR BOOK*. Significant paragraphs from many of these are detailed in the 1909 *YEAR BOOK*. In addition to those noted elsewhere we give below some of the strongest state declarations:

"A saloon license is a mere permit."—*Supreme Court of Indiana (five times repeated), Indiana Appellate Court, Court of Appeals of New York, Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and several other states.*

"The privilege of keeping a saloon is a derivative right, springing alone from the provisions of the license statute."—*Supreme Court of Indiana.*

"A license is a permission, granted by some competent authority, to do an act which, without such permission, would be illegal."—*Supreme Court of Ohio (in two different saloon license cases).*

"The licensed saloonkeeper does not sell liquor by reason of an inalienable right, inherent in citizenship, but because the government has delegated to him the exercise of such rights."—*Supreme Court of South Carolina, in State vs. Aiken, 42 S. C., 231.*

"The result of the definitions which have been given of a license, as implied in its etymology, is in conformity with the sense in which the word is ordinarily used, and may be regarded as strictly accurate in all respects. That is permitted that cannot be done without permission; and to say a person is permitted—licensed—to do what he may lawfully do without permission, is a misuse of words."—*Supreme Court of Ohio, in Adler vs. Whitbeck, 9 N. E., 672.*

In Plender vs. State, 10 N. W., 481, the Supreme Court of Nebraska held that the object of a license is to grant permission to do an act which, without the permission, would be illegal, adding: "So we say that the prohibition of the traffic is absolute, except upon certain specified conditions, and one of these conditions is the provision for its legalization by the procurement of a license."

Judge Cooley, speaking for the Supreme Court of Michigan (see Youngblood vs. Sexton, 20 Am. Rep., 654), said: "The popular understanding of the word 'license' undoubtedly is a permission to do something which, without the license, would not be allowable. This we are to suppose was the sense in which it was made use of in the constitution. But this is also the legal meaning."

Shall We Compensate the Liquor Traffic?

Written for the YEAR BOOK by the Hon. Dan R. Sheen.

One of the arguments used by the liquor traffic against Prohibition is that it will destroy private business and render a certain kind of property practically useless. The weakness of this argument lies in the fact that it is not wrong to do so, either legally or morally. The liquor business is harmful, like manufacturing and selling burglars' tools, diseased meats, or adulterated medicines.

"Compensation" Not Legal.

That it is not legally wrong to suppress the liquor traffic, or these other harm-producing enterprises, has been decided by the Courts. In deciding the question as to the liquor traffic, the United States Supreme Court said:

"The power which the states unquestionably have of prohibiting such use by individuals of their property as will be prejudicial to the health, the morals, or the safety of the public, is not, and consistently with the existence and safety of organized society cannot be, burdened with the condition that the state must compensate such individual owners for pecuniary losses they sustain by reason of their not being permitted, by a noxious use of their property, to inflict injury upon the community. It is true that when the defendants in these cases purchased or erected their breweries, the laws of the state did not forbid the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. But the state did not thereby give assurance, or come under any obligation, that its legislation upon that subject would remain unchanged." *Mugler Vs. State of Kansas and Ziebold and Hegelin Vs. State of Kansas*, U. S. Supreme Court, Vol. 123, page 623.

The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has also held against a claim for such compensation. It said:

"Licenses to sell liquor are not contracts, and create no vested rights. They are merely permits to do what would otherwise be an offense against the law, and the license of plaintiff in error stated on its face that it was subject to all the laws of the State and ordinances of the village which then were or might be thereafter in force. Counsel admits that the license is not property; the liquor law may be changed and the license ended, although, paid for, and that in such a case, a dram shop keeper has no vested rights to continue the business by virtue of his license; but, he contends that he has a vested right in the property which cannot be used for anything else. To say that a dram shop keeper has a right to continue the use of his bar fixtures for the sale of liquor because he can put them to no other use would authorize him to continue the business, and be equivalent to holding that the law could not be changed so as to deprive him of his license, or the right to continue the business, and that clearly is not the law." *The People Vs. McBride*, 234 Ill., page 178.

Morally, the compensation claim should be the other way. Justly, these drink traffickers should pay the state for supporting their pauper, criminal and insane products; and, pay for the grain that they have taken from the food supply and converted into a poison; and pay the people for the hundreds of millions of dollars they have taken from useful commerce in exchange for that which produces not only pauperism, crime and insanity, but also deaths, divorces and bad government. The whole property and

business of the liquor traffic would not pay for the cost of the additional police force and court expenses, nor half of the loss of labor, it has occasioned. Morally, the liquor traffic is in debt beyond all possibility of just remuneration. What does society take from the traffic by Prohibition? Not its buildings, grounds, beverages or other property; for, none of these things are touched by a prohibitory law. Society only prohibits a business. How? By refusing to extend a license. But a license is not property, as held by our Supreme Court in the case above cited. It is a mere permission that the people have no better right to grant than to withhold.

The Right to Vote for Prohibition.

The loss, then, results from the people deciding that they do not want the product that is being furnished by a monopoly operating under a bribe-bought special privilege called a license. Is it wrong for a man to say by his ballot that he does not want a thing that he does not want? If this is not wrong for one man, it cannot be wrong for a majority of men. To hold that such a ballot is wrong is to say that a man can vote as the liquor traffic desires he should, but not as his own judgment and conscience dictate. It is evident that men have as good moral right to say No, to a request for a license, as to say Yes. And it is their duty to say No, if the license does not support the Constitution of the Country, the declared purpose of which is to "Establish Justice" and "Promote the General Welfare."

This is required by Patriotism. They should say No, if the licensed business is a "tree that bringeth not forth good fruit"; or a "plant that my Heavenly Father hath not planted." This is required by Christianity. The liquor traffic has demoralized men; debauched women, despoiled children, wrecked homes, taught lessons in anarchy, and sown the seed that will for centuries spring up in degenerates to curse our country. An article written upon *The Drink Problem*, published in Vol. 10 of the *Making of America*, by Doctor Thomas D. Crothers, a noted specialist on nervous and mental diseases, treats upon this point of heredity and inebriety in a most instructive and startling manner. For the traffic to go on with its nefarious business until the people, sick of the folly and ashamed of the turpitude that their consent has wrought, refuse to become particeps criminis in its awful results, and then hold out its blood stained hands for an "endowment," as Gladstone called a compensation claim, is to present a demand which one would suppose could not be presented, even by the Father of Lies without a blush of shame.

But, conceding as every unprejudiced observer must do, that these charges are only part of those that could justly be made against the liquor traffic, and that there is no legal claim for compensation, and less color of right thereto from an ethical standpoint, has the last word upon the subject, therefore, been said? We think not.

The legal right, and the ethical liberty to reject claims for

compensation relates to law and justice; but, above and beyond these are generosity, and that Christian spirit that does "good to them that hate you." A pauper has no legal claim upon your alms; nor, has a criminal any ethical right to your support; yet, we should "give to him that asketh," and our prison reform should reach a point where not only a subsistence is furnished, but every moral and mental influence is exerted to reclaim the criminal.

A Unique Suggestion of Compensation.

So the compensation to those who lose by Prohibition laws may be based on higher grounds than law, or justice, and it rests upon policy, generosity, magnanimity, or what you will. We should destroy the sin and save the sinner, if possible.

This position precludes compensation by the State; for, to urge that compensation for a demand, not based on morals or law, shall be raised by taxation is like being so frightened at the sight of one end of the bridge that we shy off at the other; or, in trying to stand straight by a too strenuous effort, lean backward. Generosity should not sacrifice justice, or trample upon law.

Individual effort, however, still remains; and as I believe should be, could be, and would be, successful if put to the test. Thousands of people would, by will, at their deaths, and by donations during their lives, contribute large sums to buy out every brewery and distillery if they could see a practical method of thus ridding our land of the great social octopus.

If a period were fixed by law after which absolute state and national Prohibition would be enforced, giving the owners of breweries and distilleries the period prior to that time in which to sell out, and giving the public spirited people a chance to buy them out at, say, their actual cost price, less depreciation from decay and use, the plants so bought to not be used in any way for liquor purposes, the liquor business would dwindle very rapidly, and few be left to meet the effects of such a prohibitory law. A period of ten years would adjust the traffic that is now engaged in a harmful calling into other industrial lines that would be beneficial, and labor and capital would thus be given an impetus that few even dream is possible from such a change.

This does not mean compensation for any beverages; or, for the supposed value of any special privilege, such as licenses; or, any allowance for loss of prospective profits from the discontinuance of the business. It contemplates the purchase only, of those properties that a change of law would render practically valueless. The liquor traffic has no just claim to this course, any more than the people have who lose by change of tariff, or by the fluctuations of the market from financial panics.

There is no law, and no system of morals, that requires it; but if a prohibitory law, such as above supposed, were passed, the *Prohibition Trust Fund Association*, now incorporated, could by a process of peaceful evolution, bring order out of chaos, justice out of tyranny, liberty out of slavery, beneficence out of maleficence, restore a truly Republican form of Government where now

an oligarchy dominates, and enthrone King Majority in the usurped seat of King Alcohol.

This compensation policy was proposed by *Lincoln*, concerning slavery, except that he proposed state, instead of individual purchase. See his first proclamation, *Scribner's History of the United States*, Vol. 5, between pages 312 and 313; and *Nicolay and Hay's Abraham Lincoln*, Vol. 10, pages 133 and 134.

Great Britain in 1833 gave the slave holders in the West Indies twenty million pounds of compensation for the liberated slaves. But *Lord Stowell* had previously decided, as our own *Chief Justice Taney* did, that slaves were "property"; and in such case, the Constitutional doctrine that "private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation" would apply. The slavery compensation, therefore, is not a precedent; for, slaves were declared "property," while a privilege sold for a definite time to carry on a harmful business is no more a ground for compensation than is a refusal by a landlord to renew a lease where there is no contract to do so.

Christian charity, and political diplomacy are the only bases for compensation to liquor dealers for losses under prohibitory laws. The liquor traffic has been given special privileges, for a share of its profits, to supply a supposed public want; but, "majority rule" and the doctrines of "the greatest good to the greatest number" and "equal rights for all, and special privileges to none," may change the policy; in such an event, the business would do well to consider the fate of its twin evil, negro slavery."

Compensation—A Daily Press View.

"The pivotal point in the whole discussion of Prohibition as alleged confiscation," declares the *Detroit News*, Saturday, March 27, 1909, in a leading editorial, is that "the liquor business has no standing before the law. It has no rights. It is merely tolerated by society . . . A license is not property; it is not negotiable; when it is expired, that is the end of the state's special obligation. It carries with it no promise of indefinite renewal; the same power that grants it may refuse to grant it, without incurring liability."

Regarding the liquor traffic's threat to appeal to the United States Supreme Court for "compensation," the *News* said:

"Where, then, can the distillers and brewers stand while they appeal to the courts? On what ground can they gain admission to the courts? Not only have they no cause for action, but they have no ground on which they can proceed far enough to get a 'no cause' verdict. The contract has been fulfilled and is dead—what is there to do about it?"

Ten years ago the press of Missouri devoted only thirty columns to the W. C. T. U., now it devotes 288 columns daily," declares *Mrs. Laura F. LaMonte*, *Press Superintendent for Missouri*.

The United Front of Organized Christianity.

Either by official utterance or the frank and emphatic declarations of representative leaders, practically every branch of the Christian Church is now arrayed against drink and the liquor traffic as a menace to society, a peril to religion, and a growing danger to government itself.

The National Inter-Church Temperance Council, organized at Pittsburg, January 31, 1907; general officers then elected were re-elected at Indianapolis, November 9, 1909, as follows:

President, Dr. Samuel Dickie, Member of the Methodist Episcopal Temperance Society; Vice-President, Joshua Levering, Member of the Temperance Committee of the Baptist Church, Baltimore, Md.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Scanlon, Field Organizer for the Temperance Committee of the Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg; Treasurer, Dr. Homer J. Hall, Secretary American Temperance Board of the Church of Christ; Financial Secretary, H. D. Fulton, Canonsburg, Pa.

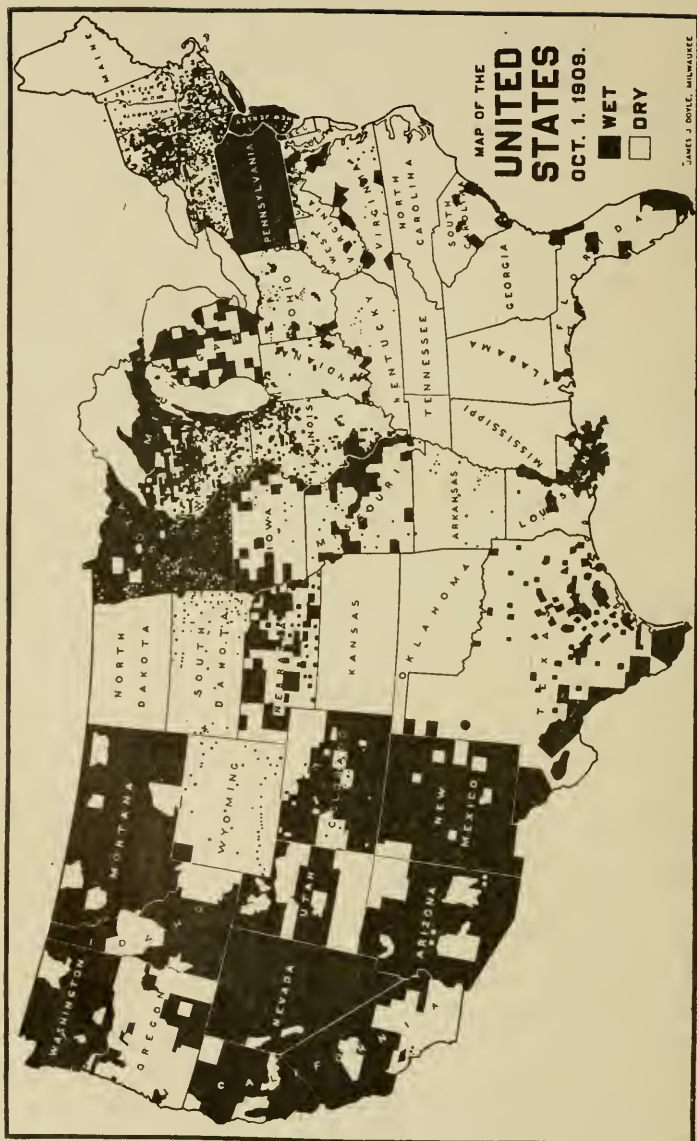
The denominations represented in the Inter-Church Temperance Council, through the denominational temperance societies or committees, include the following: Baptist, Christian, Church of God, Congregational, Episcopal, Evangelical Associations, Evangelical Synod of North America, Friends, Methodists, Mennonites, Moravian, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, Reformed Church, United Brethren.

The object of the National Inter-Church Council as adopted at the first session held at Pittsburg, Pa., January 31, 1907, includes these points:

"To express the unity of the church in her temperance principles and in her aggressive temperance work; to promote gospel temperance; to secure the mutual counsel and a larger combined influence for the Churches of Christ in the temperance cause; unification of church temperance effort so that denominational temperance work shall be combined in moral sweep and intact; to so inculcate temperance principles as to preserve the rising generation from the ravages of intemperance; to create sentiment which will compel the civil authorities to perform their whole duty concerning the traffic; to enlist pulpit, platform, and printing press in behalf of better temperance laws; to preserve the church from entangling political alliances, and finally to make clear the duty and ability of the Church to prohibit and overthrow the legalized liquor traffic whenever she so wills."

We could fill every page of the *YEAR BOOK* for 1910 with these militant pronouncements of Christian leaders and church convictions. But the well-known attitude of the churches was detailed with great comprehensiveness in the *YEAR BOOK* for 1909 and previous issues. Confirmation of the continued support of this attitude has been received by the *YEAR BOOK* from officials of these bodies:

Baptist Church North	German Baptists of North	Protestant Episcopal
Baptist Church South	America	Church
Catholic Church	Latter Day Saints (Mor-	Reformed Presbyterian
(Catholic Total Ab-	mons)	Church
stinence Union of	Lutheran Church General	Salvation Army
America.)	Synod	Seventh Day Adventists
Church of Christ	M. E. Church North	Swedish Lutheran (Au-
(Disciples)	M. E. Church South	gustana Synod)
Congregational Church of	Norwegian Lutheran	Unitarian Church
U. S.	Church	United Brethren in
Cumberland Presbyterian	Pentecostal Church of the	Christ
Church	Nazarene	United Evangelical
Evangelical Lutheran	Presbyterian General As-	Church
Free Methodist Church	sembly of North Amer-	United Norwegian
Friends Church	ica	Lutheran Church
Friends (Hicksite)		



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Progress of 1909—Outlook for 1910.

The Prohibition Movement is marching on to victory throughout America as the following inspiring paragraphs from state workers in every section of the land bear witness.

The map on the adjoining page should be studied carefully, however, for a single glance does not reveal the whole truth with regard to the present situation. The white portions of the map show territory where the saloon, and in some sections, the manufacture of liquor, is forbidden by local or state law. But to understand the actual facts, one must picture in his mind one hundred great cities, scattered all the way from Boston to Dallas, and from Chicago to San Francisco, adjoining Prohibition districts and Prohibition states, from which radiate a bewildering net-work of transportation lines still bearing thousands of car-loads of alcoholic drink into every nook and cranny of every so-called Prohibition district in the nation.

This is still done under the protection of the United States government by virtue of its inter-state regulations, so that whatever benefit has so far accrued to the people of Prohibition territory has been in spite of this continual invasion of the brewers and liquor makers with the consent and sanction of our federal government.

National Committeeman, Frank J. Sibley from Arizona, writes the YEAR BOOK:

"Arizona has made splendid progress in the Prohibition cause during the past few months. A strong county Prohibition referendum law was passed and the prediction made that three-fourths of the state may be 'dry' within a twelve-month. Under our supervision a special organizer was employed to form Good Templar lodges throughout the territory, resulting in the establishment of twenty new lodges with a membership of about six hundred. Large quantities of literature including prohibition papers have been circulated."

Word from California notes that the battle cry of the Prohibition forces of that state is now, "State Prohibition in 1912." The party is much encouraged by the steady gains in the vote and the excellent condition of the party organization.

State Secretary H. W. Murray, of Colorado, writes: "The outlook in Colorado is very encouraging. Prohibition sentiment is spreading in a gratifying manner and the Prohibition State Executive Committee is planning to heartily co-operate with the W. C. T. U. in a State wide prohibition campaign, which is gaining friends rapidly. Perhaps the two most notable victories for the cause, recently, is the carrying of the cities of Boulder and Grand Junction, with populations of 10,000 and 8,000, respectively, for prohibition. These were both, in fundamental fact, victories for party prohibition. The Boulder movement was conducted under the name of 'The Better Boulder Party.' The Grand Junction victory was won under title 'The Anti-Saloon Party.' In each case they have local prohibition with a local prohibition party behind it. Although called by different names, it is the application of the same principle for which the Prohibition Party has contended for years. They are making a success of prohibition in both places."

Connecticut Prohibitionists have been doing aggressive work during 1909, and are planning a strong campaign following the 1910 State Convention which will be held in Meriden in June.

The Voter, official organ of the party, has been published for the past six years. Party leaders have actively participated in legislative battles during the past two years, and have appeared in advocacy of bills looking to state-wide Prohibition, and are ready to introduce another at the coming session of 1911.

The Prohibition Party of Connecticut was organized under the name of Union Reform Party at New Haven, December 13, 1871, Francis Gillette of Hartford being the first candidate for governor. State tickets have been nominated practically without exception in every election since. The best known veteran leader of Connecticut is Henry B. Brown of Easthampton. For many years he was the able editor of the *State Temperance Journal*, serving the party as its State Chairman under tremendous difficulties.

George W. Todd, National Committeeman, writes the *YEAR BOOK* from Delaware: "We think we shall have state-wide Prohibition within five years from 1910, and possibly earlier. Three-fourths of the area of this state is now dry, Newcastle County, including Wilmington, being the only 'wet' district."

State Chairman, John P. Coffin, of Florida, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, December 5, 1909:

"Prohibitionists of Florida are perfecting the most complete organization in the history of the State and are much encouraged by the fact that their presidential vote for Chafin and Watkins was only sixth in the list of states for the largest percentage of prohibition votes in proportion to the total number cast. The reorganization of the party was effected in October 1907 and during the 1908 campaign carried on much agitation by means of literature and personal correspondence. Florida prohibitionists are taking a prominent part in the constitutional amendment fight, the vote upon which comes in November, 1910."

State Chairman, Aaron M. Bray of Idaho, writes:

"Prohibitionists have been active during the past year in the local county battles in which twelve counties out of fourteen have voted dry. Organized at Shoshone in May 1888 the party has since had State tickets in the field practically without a break. A prohibition amendment to the constitution was introduced in the last legislature by one of our party leaders and it failed to pass by a very small margin in both houses."

State Chairman, Alonzo E. Wilson, of Illinois, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, December 1, 1909:

"The Prohibition Party in Illinois was organized in Phoenix Hall, Bloomington, Illinois, December 9th, 1868, and drew up what is believed to be the first Prohibition Party platform ever adopted in

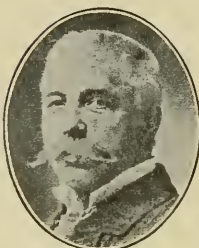
the United States. After steady but unostentatious agitation, the failure of leading republican prohibitionists to secure a pledge from their state convention in 1882 promising the submission of prohibition to popular vote opened a new era for the prohibition party movement. Hale Johnson, candidate for Vice-President in 1896, with others, bolted from the republicans and led a large following into the prohibition camp. The party organization has sent speakers up and down the State for 25 years sowing the seed, creating public sentiment and, to a large extent, as a result of this work, hundreds of towns and thirty-nine counties are wholly 'dry.' Party prohibitionists have been elected to five different legislatures in the past two decades. One hundred Chautauquas have now been conducted every summer for four years and a large force is constantly employed at state headquarters."

State Chairman, F. W. Lough of Indiana, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 17, 1909:

"The Prohibition Party of Indiana is in splendid spirits for the campaign of 1910. First organized July 24, 1884, the steady increase of the party vote in the first three quadrennial elections, from 3,868 in 1884 to 12,960 in 1892, had much to do with forcing the passage of the Nicholson law, despite the opposition of the liquor party and politicians. This law afforded the now well known 'remonstrance' privilege of driving out saloons by petition. The great campaign led by Charles Eckhart in 1900 prompted a new era on law enforcement which was felt throughout the State and the record breaking vote for Felix T. McWhirter in 1904 startled the politicians into the passage of the Moore amendment to the Nicholson law, the most stringent piece of temperance legislation since the state wide law of 1855. Pressing on with greater enthusiasm than ever, in 1909 our campaign, which attracted the attention of every politician in the state, so completely focused the public eye upon the prohibition issue that a special session of the legislature, called by Governor Hanly in the very midst of the canvass, resulted in the passage of the present law, providing for county prohibition, and for the time being retarded the steady growth of the party vote at the polls. Today where the prohibition party vote is strongest the laws are enforced to the letter and where the party is weak the law is for the most part treated as a joke."

State Chairman, C. Durant Jones of Iowa, writes:

"The Prohibition Party is planning four distinct forward movements for 1910: First—A greater literature distribution. Second—The raising of a \$25,000 campaign fund. Third—Co-operation with all other temperance organizations in the State, excepting the Anti-Saloon League which refuses to co-operate, in a State wide temperance movement for constitutional prohibition. Fourth—The inauguration of the Iowa State Temperance Chautauqua. The Prohibition Party was organized in 1877 by the delegates to the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in an indignation mass meeting at the refusal of the legislature to submit a prohibition amendment. The result was the submission of and adoption of constitutional prohibition in 1882, although through a technical error it was afterwards



State Chairmen of Prohibition Party.

C. E. Pitts, New York.
E. L. G. Hohenthal,
Conn.
E. C. Hadley, Kansas.
C. V. Templeton, S. D.

John P. Coffin, Fla.
E. H. Conibear, Tex.
W. O. Wylie, Mass.
U. A. Clayton, W. Va.

O. A. Reinhardt, Colo.
J. H. Woertendyke, Cal.
Geo. J. Haven, N. J.
B. L. Rockwood, Pa.

set aside by the Supreme Court. Statutory Prohibition was adopted and still stands, although nullified by the mulct amendment. Whenever the Prohibition Party vote has been small, the politicians have ignored the temperance question and passed little or no reform legislation, and when the 'third party' vote was large it has been easy to get the legislature to listen to the people. In the 1909 legislative session laws were passed prohibiting the cigarette evil, the white slave traffic and for the removal of officials who failed to enforce laws, all of which were originated by the Prohibition Party and advocated in its platform alone."

State Chairman, Edwin C. Hadley of Kansas, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 4, 1909:

"The Prohibition State Committee is planning to try the Chatauqua plan in Kansas in 1910. We are also pushing the conditional voter's pledge and are shaping all our work and plans to bear on the campaign of 1912, when we hope to make a substantial advance in our vote. The prohibition party steadfastly kept up the agitation since its organization in 1884."

Mayor G. W. Allaman of Atchison, Kansas, (population, 15,722) writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 20, 1909:

"Since we have closed all the joints in Atchison, the merchants and grocerymen say that they trust people of the class that they could not under any circumstances trust during the time the saloons were open. However, there are three saloons just across the river and 75% of all arrests made here are on account of the drinking and carousing from the east side."

Former State Chairman, E. D. Pickett of Kentucky, writes the *YEAR BOOK*:

"The Prohibition Party is pushing the fight for state prohibition in the Blue Grass Commonwealth and has been a thorn in the flesh of the liquor men since its organization in 1876. Standing always for state prohibition it has much to do with forcing from the politicians the various concessions of local option which have been placed upon the statute books in the past 30 years."

Walter Miller, Prohibition National Committeeman from Louisiana, writes the *YEAR BOOK* from New Orleans, December, 2nd:

"Plans are now being made for a vigorous move upon the next legislature to 'dry' up the whole state or if not the whole state, all of it except the city of New Orleans. Everybody seems to expect, or to fear, that Louisiana will be 'dry' in 1912 or sooner.

"In answer to your last question, it seems to me that the point on which our agitation for this year should centre, while we keep up the conflict all along the line, should be the legislation for the correction of the interstate commerce law and rulings on which we have been vigorously hammering for some years past."

Finley C. Hendrickson, National Committeeman from Maryland, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 10, 1909:

"With the liquor traffic legally driven out of more than half the territory of the State under local laws, but, as everywhere else, at the mercy of the Government protected interstate traffic, the prohibitionists are pressing a campaign for State and National abolition of the liquor traffic, knowing that nothing less will meet the political needs of the State in its progress."

Edwin Higgins of Baltimore, Maryland, poet, author and reformer, writes the 1910 *YEAR BOOK*:

"The country needs a righteous and a national political party. The Prohibition Party is here, here to stay; it is abreast of the demands and aspirations of the age; placed in power, its principles will be written in the laws and Constitutions of the state and the nation, and woven into the social and civic life of the people. In the meantime, midst the diversity of opinions and methods among our fellow citizens antagonistic to the traffic—outside the Prohibition Party—let us remember *we can disagree with them without being disagreeable*. Courteous at all times, co-operating as individuals where we can, to help a forward movement, yet ever true to the dominant issue and its fearless champion, the Prohibition Party."

The outlook in Michigan for 1910 is extremely bright for aggressive agitation and persistent gains at the polls. Many counties will vote in April and the latest development is a newspaper league in which some of the leading journals of the state have enlisted to back county Prohibition.

Chairman, George E. Higgins, of Minnesota, writes the *YEAR BOOK* for 1910:

"Minnesota, following the campaign of 1902, struck from its prophecy of victory the indefinite 'sometime' substituting therefor the word 'now,' and went into the field to concentrate its effort upon the strategic local and state offices. Beginning in 1902 with a legislative vote of 4,000, persistent practical work recorded 12,000 votes in 1904; 32,000 votes, three successful legislative candidates and one sheriff in 1906; 53,000 votes, three party legislators re-elected, the former successful sheriff rechosen by four times his first majority and, in addition, a victorious candidate for Superintendent of Schools and a number of other minor offices. All of these campaigns have been conducted along strict party lines, there being no case of treason, fusion or trade with any other political party. The campaign of 1910 will record results, judged from present indications, surpassing the brilliant achievements of the past."

Missouri Prohibitionists are pushing a great contest for constitutional Prohibition. The officers of the campaign movement are as follows: President, Judge W. H. Wallace, Kansas City; First vice-president, Hon. Sam. P. Davidson, Bethany; Second vice-president Prof. John W. Million of Mexico; Third vice-president, Hon. F. S. Heffernan of Springfield; Fourth vice-president, D. B. Pankey, Kennett; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, St. Louis; Corresponding Secretary, Charles E. Stokes, Kansas City; Treasurer, Judge G. O. Nations, Farmington. A vote will be taken in November 1910.

State Chairman, D. B. Gilbert of Nebraska, writes:

"The battle cry for 1910 is 'Nebraska is to go dry.' The Prohibition Party is well organized and will lead in the fight for state prohibition during the coming year. Organized in 1883, it has been ably generaled for the past quarter of a century, and its constant agitation has had much to do with the present wide-spread sentiment for complete abolition of the drink curse within the borders of this Commonwealth."

State Chairman, Alva H. Morrill of New Hampshire, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 17, 1909:

"Prohibitionists are now aiding in the effort to secure the repeal of the present license law enacted in 1903, which will leave prohibition in full force in New Hampshire. Prohibition sentiment has been growing stronger each year since 1903."

National Committeeman, Joel G. Van Cise, writes the YEAR BOOK from New Jersey, November 10, 1909:

"While the Prohibition Party is pushing steadily forward, the progress in temperance legislation in this state has been slow, owing to the large proportion of foreign-born citizens and I often think that National Prohibition will come before we can have State Prohibition in New Jersey."

State Chairman, C. E. Pitts, of New York, writes the YEAR BOOK:

"Prohibitionists have, within the past two years enrolled and organized the voters of the party in about two thirds of the state by election districts, and face the campaign of 1910 with high expectations. The party's influence in the Empire State has extended over many years. Morally, the party has been the great leavening yeast in state politics. Prohibitionists assisted by W. C. T. U. workers and others have conducted and been the main workers and financial conductors in nearly every no-license and reform fight in the state. The party has bombarded the state with hundreds of thousands of meetings and tons of literature and in addition to frightening the old parties into some decent legislation, it has educated the people to a hatred of the liquor traffic and rotten government, from which

have sprung reform movements throughout the state. It is our purpose to organize every one of the 4,668 election districts of the state and secure the nomination of party tickets in every political division at the next election."

National Committeeman, J. M. Templeton from North Carolina, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 13, 1909:

"North Carolina under prohibition is in about the same condition as Maine, Kansas, and other States with similar quasi pro-liquor executives. Conditions are better than when we had wide open saloons, but in many localities the prohibition law is disregarded and the state authorities connive at their violation. In my judgment, ultimate success depends upon having State, local and National prohibition with a party behind it to enforce it."

State Chairman, H. F. MacLane of Ohio, writes the YEAR BOOK:

"Through all the trials and triumphs of forty years the prohibitionists of Ohio have stood by the principles advocated by our party. In no state in the Union has the work of our party met with more bitter opposition from those who should be our friends, than in Ohio. Special effort is being made at this time to put the party on a firm financial footing and complete the organization of every district, county and township throughout the entire state. Great things are being planned."

State Chairman, George E. Rouch of Oklahoma, writes the YEAR BOOK:

"Public sentiment in favor of Prohibition is growing stronger each day, and we believe we are conservative when we make the statement that should we be called on to vote against the saloon again in the near future, we would have a majority of at least fifty thousand. The Prohibition Party, organized in Oklahoma in 1904 with E. S. Stockwell as its first Chairman, is now working hard under adverse circumstances to organize every county in the state before the close of the 1910 campaign."

Field Secretary, W. E. Critchlow, of Oregon, writes the YEAR BOOK, December 2, 1909:

"The Prohibitionist Party has been vigorously at work during 1909 and never were its prospects for success better. We were instrumental in securing the passage of the local option law in 1904, inaugurating the movement, and then carrying on of an active agitation for the adoption of the initiative and referendum under which the law was based. We expect this coming year to place a prohibition party ticket in the field in every county in the state. We are now earnestly pressing for the submission of state prohibition in November, 1910."



State Chairmen of Prohibition Party.

Jas. Perrigo, Me.
C. E. Stokes, Mo.
H. F. MacLane, Ohio.
F. W. Lough, Ind.

D. B. Gilbert, Nebr.
Geo. W. Higgins, Minn.
Alfred Lowther, Mich.
G. E. Rouch, Okla.

C. D. Jones, Iowa.
J. B. Smith, Wis.
E. T. Read, R. I.
R. R. Crowe, Mont.

Grant E. Kellogg, publisher of the Oregon Free Press, writes November 22nd:

"From extended travel in the state, I am becoming firmly convinced that Oregon will be voted 'dry' in 1910. The argument that will be most effective in our campaign will be facts and figures to prove that loss of revenue from license is not a loss to a community and that Prohibition builds up business instead of ruining it as brewers claim. If we can manage to keep up our present progress, victory is certain."

Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow writes the YEAR BOOK from Pennsylvania, December 1, 1909:

"For forty years a little handful of party prohibitionists in Pennsylvania has either gone down to battle or stood by the stuff, nominating candidates every year for state and county offices and then contributing liberally of time, money and strength to elect them. The Honorable James Black, the first prohibition candidate for President, was a Pennsylvanian. The normal prohibition vote in Pennsylvania ranges from twenty to thirty thousand."

In 1897 Dr. Swallow after a tremendous fight for State Treasurer gave the politicians of Keystonedom a shock from which they never recovered by carrying nine counties of the state for the prohibition party ticket and threatening the supremacy of the whole Quay dynasty. In 1898 Dr. Swallow, again leading for Governor, polled 125,000 votes and in both cases the battle made by the candidate on the official thieves at the State Capitol was an important factor in securing votes.

Honorable A. A. Stevens, National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 17, 1909:

"The Prohibition Party is steadily gaining ground in Pennsylvania. It is a fight to a finish. The republican machine under the present administration is strongly saturated with antagonism of anything that interferes with the drink traffic."

State Chairman, Elisha T. Read, of Rhode Island, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 27, 1909:

"The Prohibition Party has made a steady growth each year in Rhode Island since 1906 and the outlook is very encouraging for 1910. As a party Rhode Island prohibitionists have never missed having a state ticket in the field and carrying on an aggressive campaign every year since 1885. The experience of Rhode Island with prohibition, from 1886 to 1889, and its final repeal in the latter year was a striking object lesson of a need of a prohibition party to make the enforcement of such laws a success. The license law enacted in 1889, following the repeal of state prohibition, remained on the statute books practically unchanged until 1908 when the number of licenses was limited to one for every 500 inhabitants and a Supreme Court decision made an annual vote on the license question manda-

tory in every city and town. In November, 1909, eleven out of thirty-eight cities and towns voted 'dry,' a gain of three over 1908. Honorable Henry B. Metcalf, Prohibition candidate for Vice-President in 1900 and the most distinguished of Rhode Island prohibitionists, bolted the republican party with many others in 1893, following its failure to recognize the prohibition issue."

State Secretary, Quincy Lee Morrow of South Dakota, writes:

"The Prohibition Party in South Dakota is in fine trim for the campaign of 1910. The effect of ceaseless work of agitation and education maintained during the past few years is seen in the great awakening sentiment in every part of the State. The continued menace to whisky politics of our growing party has resulted in much legislation against the saloons and what is even more apparent is the refusal of the dominant political machine to pass legislation demanded by the machine interests. The Party owns its own state headquarters in the business center of the State, Brookings, and also a completely equipped printing plant where the *Northwestern Patriot* is published. The first Prohibition Party ticket in South Dakota was nominated in 1894. Eugene W. Chafin in 1908, received 4,000 votes for President, the largest percentage of the total vote polled by the Prohibition Party, in any State in the Union. A fund of \$12,000, an average of \$3.00 per prohibition party voter, was available for the campaign of 1908. In connection with its regular work, the committee has successfully specialized in no-license campaigns and law enforcement endeavor."

Hon. R. S. Vessey, Governor of South Dakota, writes the AMERICAN PROHIBITION YEAR BOOK, 1910:

"During the past year many important steps have been taken in the matter of temperance reform and there is no doubt but that interest in the movement will continue until an ultimate victory is secured.

"In the State of South Dakota there are 66 counties, 13 of which are dry. Out of the 28 towns that went, last year, from the wet column to the dry, or from the dry column to the wet, the cause of Prohibition lost six and gained twenty-two. It has been decided by the Supreme Court that near beer comes within the ban of the law. This decision, which was handed down during the last year, is of course of vast importance to the movement of temperance reform.

"More progressive temperance legislation was secured the past year than any one year since South Dakota entered statehood. Not only was every whisky bill defeated, but a bill giving the Governor power to remove sheriffs, mayors, prosecuting attorneys, and other county officials who do not enforce the law also passed. The same is, however, now referended. A two mile and a half law providing that no saloon can be operated within two miles and a half of a dry town, a law prohibiting drinking on trains, except in buffet and dining cars, a law to prohibit treating in saloons and several other bills of minor importance were also taken up by the last legislature and passed."

State Chairman, E. H. Conibear of Texas, writes the YEAR BOOK:

"The prohibitionists of Texas have for years maintained an aggressive state wide campaign of education in which the best speakers on the continent have been engaged for effective field work, and persistent agitation of the principles of state and national prohibition, backed by a party pledged to it has been carried on. Finally in January, 1908, all the temperance organizations of the state representing 'local optionists,' W. C. T. U., and Prohibitionists united in a movement for state wide prohibition and the fight is now waxing hotter in the ranks of the Democratic party and the submission of the constitutional amendment is anticipated by the next legislature. The Prohibition party has always assisted in bringing on a contest for local Prohibition wherever it has been possible and their men have supported the no-license fight in the smallest corner of the state wherever it was being carried on. Eight years ago the executive committee of the prohibition party placed E. F. Paige in the field as state secretary, which position he has since ably administered without a break from the headquarters in Dallas open the year around."

Utah, with no State or Local Prohibition Laws on the Statute Books, is driving the saloon from many towns and cities by means of prohibitively high license. Among the cities which have forced the saloon from its borders by placing the minimum license fee at \$2,000 per year are Moab, Emery, Orangeville, Mt. Pleasant, Ephraim, Fairview, Richfield and Heber City.

National Committeeman, James W. Bodley, writes from Virginia November 10, 1909:

"The outlook for reform in this State is hopeful. The 'local option' proposition has been worn to a frazzle and the prohibition leaders and temperance workers in general are sounding the tocsin for State wide prohibition. The only redeeming feature of the present local option substitute for prohibition seems to be that every such local fight is solidifying sentiment for State wide abolition of the curse. For the coming year we shall aid in every fight for county unit, State wide prohibition and Congressional prohibition of inter-state liquor shipments, while keeping in the middle of the road for the fundamental principle of National Prohibition."

Prohibitionists of Washington are looking forward with confidence to the campaign of 1910, the only unfortunate circumstance being the destruction by fire of their State Headquarters at Seattle in November. Everything promises steady advance toward State Prohibition.

State Chairman, Edward W. Mills of West Virginia, writes:

"West Virginia heads the list of States in the Union in the percentage of the prohibition party vote for the past eight years. There are now more than three prohibition party votes to every one who voted the Prohibition Party ticket eight years ago. During the last four years more than 2,000 party rallies have been held, aiding in driving the saloons from many counties of the State. The repudiation by the Republican legislature of 1908 and 1909, of the pledge made at their State Convention, to submit a prohibition amendment, has strongly increased Prohibition Party sentiment and substantial gains are looked for at the next election. The Prohibition Party has been a constant menace to the license leaders of the State. Fearing the growth of the Party, the Democratic legislature submitted a prohibition amendment to the voters of the State in 1888, following which the combined forces of both old party machines secured its defeat by the use of every corrupt means known. The Prohibition Party has since 1904 been organized in 53 of the 55 counties of the State."

Wisconsin Prohibitionists are inaugurating an aggressive campaign for 1910, which will keep the workers busy from January first up to election day in November. It is confidently believed that the strong Prohibition Party vote at the recent elections will be maintained, and it is expected that this will have a distinct influence in the next legislative fight for county Prohibition.

"Wyoming will be entirely under Prohibition outside of incorporated towns on January 1, 1910, when a new law goes into effect whereby saloons will only be permitted to that extent, each license costing \$1,000," writes State Chairman L. L. Laughlin of Laramie.

"State Prohibition is coming in two years," declares Bill Barlow, proprietor of the *Budget*, one of the best known Wyoming editors.

On January 1, 1910 there were fourteen "dry" State Capitals in the United States, namely: Augusta, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier, Vt., Charleston, W. Va., Raleigh, N. C., Tallahassee, Fla., Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., Jackson, Miss., Nashville, Tenn., Topeka, Kan., Bismarck, N. D., Lincoln, Neb., and Guthrie, Okla.

Since 1907, when only one county of Nebraska, Scotts Bluff, was "dry," twenty-five other counties have adopted Prohibition. There are also 48 "dry" county seats in the State, more than one-half the whole number.

2,453 saloons have been closed in Indiana by remonstrance and the new county Prohibition law, but 3,331 were still open July 1, 1909. The majorities against the liquor traffic in 64 counties which have voted "dry" aggregate 81,227, while the majorities in favor of license in the 12 counties which have voted to retain the saloon, footed up only 12,335.

Territorial Gains of Six Years.

	1904	January 1st, 1910
STATE		
ALABAMA	20 Prohibition counties. 11 Dispensary. 35 License.	State Prohibition; enforcement legislation enacted by Legislature, August, 1909. Data shows business prospers, Crime decreasing. Constitutional Prohibition defeated Nov. 29, 1909.
ARIZONA	No Prohibition territory. Two-thirds majority required.	New county Prohibition law bare majority substituted for previous two-thirds requirement. Four-fifths of Territory dry in 12 months is prediction. State certain in next Legislature.
ARKANSAS	44 Prohibition counties. 29 License. 2 Partially License. Few "dry" towns.	Many dry towns. 8 counties "dry" outside of municipalities.
CALIFORNIA	Few Prohibition towns. No local-option law. Half of state local Prohibition.	100 towns dry. Stricter law enforcement. Prohibition sentiment growing. Large increase in no-license vote. Legislature passed several important restrictive measures.
COLORADO		Two-thirds of State Prohibition.
CONNECTICUT		New high license law. Sentiment for Prohibition organizing. Stricter enforcement.
DELAWARE	Few small Prohibition towns.	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Apathy dominant.	
FLORIDA	30 Prohibition counties.	37 counties "dry," 9 "wet." Popular vote State Prohibition November, 1910.
GEORGIA	104 Prohibition counties out of 134. Large cities all license. No Prohibition territory. "Wide-open" state.	State Prohibition. Supporting sentiment grows. Atlanta elects law-enforcement Mayor. Crime largely decreasing. Counties vote dry. State campaign on.
IDAHO	8 Prohibition counties. 500 Prohibition towns. "Wide-open" Sunday.	39 dry counties. 2500 dry towns. 23 "dry" cities. No license fight on in Chicago.
ILLINOIS		Counties dry. Net Prohibition majority 67,025. Three-fourths of the State
INDIANA	140 Prohibition townships.	

IOWA	25	License counties. Lax enforcement of law.	population under Prohibition. Sentiment for State Prohibition very active; 1,780,839 or 65 per cent of State population in "dry" territory; 32 dry cities (5,000 and over). Prohibition developing great enthusiasm.
KANSAS		STATE PROHIBITION. Lax enforcement. Law enforcement crusade at Kansas City, Kan., a "fizzle."	Legislature passed 1909 important additions to State law. The sale of alcohol in any form absolutely prohibited. Strict enforcement the rule.
KENTUCKY	47	Prohibition counties. Legislature defeated very moderate local-option bill.	95 Prohibition counties; 1,541,613 or 66 per cent of total population in "dry" territory. State Prohibition campaign launched in earnest.
LOUISIANA	20	Prohibition parishes out of 54.	Prohibition sentiment grows. Local Prohibition proves notable success in 33 dry parishes.
MAINE		STATE PROHIBITION. Lax enforcement.	Move for resubmission emphatically defeated by State Legislature. Sentiment for law enforcement growing steadily.
MARYLAND	15	Prohibition counties.	Some local gains. New high-license law for Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS	250	Prohibition towns and cities.	Some local gains. Definite campaign for State Prohibition; 261 towns dry out of 321; 20 cities dry out of 33; 26,297 state majority against license.*
MICHIGAN	2 400	Prohibition counties. Prohibition towns.	Thirty Prohibition counties. Important new restrictive legislation took effect Sept. 1, 1909, State Prohibition campaign on.
MINNESOTA	400	Prohibition towns.	1,611 "dry" towns. State wide union of Prohibition forces.
MISSISSIPPI	65	Prohibition counties. Legislature defeated State Prohibition amendment.	Enforcement of state-wide law passed Feb. 1908. Governor Noel a vigorous prohibitionist.
MISSOURI	3	Prohibition counties 1905.	77 "dry" counties. State Prohibition campaign definitely under way. Vote November, 1910.
MONTANA		No Prohibition territory.	Prohibition sentiment growing with notable increase of party vote in several districts. *Figures correct to Dec. 1st, 1909.

		1904	
NEBRASKA	200	Prohibition towns.	26
			January 1st, 1910
			Prohibition counties. Many local gains.
			State capital Lincoln, 50,000, voted dry.
			State "dry" Prohibition campaign on; 48
NEVADA	No	Prohibition territory.	"dry" county seats.
			Sentiment against gambling and liquor selling growing. State Prohibition of gambling effective October 1, 1910.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	State	Prohibition modified by license amendment 1903.	183 "dry" towns.
			6 Prohibition cities including state capital. Only 5 "wet."
NEW JERSEY	"Wide-open"	state.	Whole year of 1909 filled with agitation. Law-defying Atlantic City ring provokes widespread public sentiment. County option expected.
NEW MEXICO	Nothing.		Prohibition forces very active at legislative session. Strong sentiment for State Prohibition growing.
NEW YORK	285	Prohibition towns.	Notable gains November, 1909. Prohibition Party elected many local candidates.
		Cities all license by state law.	65 new "dry" towns.
NORTH CAROLINA	Local-option	passed 1903.	Success of State Prohibition shown by official statistics. In force Jan. 1908.
		Raleigh, capital, had dispensary run by church deacons.	
NORTH DAKOTA	STATE	PROHIBITION.	Same law. Sentiment, back of Prohibition law overwhelming throughout state.
		Lax enforcement in some sections.	Strong supplementary legislation passed 1909.
OHIO	First state	local-option law passed.	61 counties dry. Campaigns in largest cities, and State Prohibition scheduled for near future. Net Prohibition majority in 70 county contests, 66,132.
OKLAHOMA	Few	Prohibition towns.	Enforcement of State Prohibition law steadily growing success. Governor Haskell heartily supporting it. Prohibition Party organized September 27, 1909.
OREGON	No	Prohibition territory.	State Prohibition vote November, 1910. 21 counties "dry."
		No local-option law.	County option defeated 1909 but sentiment rapidly growing. Confident of advanced legislation at next session.
PENNSYLVANIA	Prohibition	sentiment apathetic.	Little change.
RHODE ISLAND	20	Prohibition towns.	

SOUTH CAROLINA	State dispensary. (Abolished 1908.)	36	Prohibition counties out of 42. Sweeping Prohibition victories August 17, 1909. State campaign definitely on. Few local changes. Sentiment for State Prohibition campaign developing. 1909.
SOUTH DAKOTA	Scattering Prohibition towns.		State Prohibition passed January, 1909. Effective July 1, 1909. Liquor, manufacture prohibition. Law effective January 1, 1910. Remarkably beneficial effects of Prohibition immediately shown in Nashville and other cities.
TENNESSEE	8 License cities. Liquor men threatened repeal of Adams four-mile school-house Prohibition law.	154	Prohibition counties. State Prohibition referendum narrowly defeated by Legislature, only increased agitation for that object. Vote expected within two years.
TEXAS	140 Prohibition counties.		County Prohibition and State referendum defeated in Legislature, expected at next session.
UTAH	No Prohibition territory.	212	Towns "dry." Demand for resubmission of State Prohibition growing. Prohibition majority of 8,819 in whole state.
VERMONT	Prohibition repealed 1903. 138 Prohibition towns out of 240 in 1904.	71	Prohibition counties. Democratic primary fought out on Prohibition issue. City local Prohibition law, passed Legislature, 1909. Prohibition sentiment growing. Alaska-Yukon Exposition, Seattle, first big dry exposition.
VIRGINIA	Local-option law passed 1903.		Many local gains. Charleston, state capital dry since July 1. Only three wholly wet counties. State campaign on 33 "dry" counties out of 55.
WASHINGTON	Few Prohibition towns.	789	Towns dry. Prohibition sentiment growing rapidly; 4,000 business men cheer argument for Prohibition in great debate at Milwaukee March, 1909.
WEST VIRGINIA	40 out of 54 counties dry.		New Law effective January, 1910, puts whole state under Prohibition outside of incorporated towns.
WISCONSIN	300 Prohibition towns.		
WYOMING	No Prohibition territory.		

What Prohibitionists Stand For.

The Prohibitionist sees in current "no license" legislation the "forerunner," not the realization, of his ultimate victory.

The mistake made by friends of the saloon is in their idea of what Prohibitionists really stand for. This is very clearly stated by Robert F. Patton:

What the Prohibitionist means by Prohibition is this: He insists upon universal Prohibition by national, state and local governments, in their respective capacities, of the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicants for beverage purposes, and he insists that not only the lawmaking power of those governments respectively shall be devoted to this task, but the executive and judicial as well.

I need not say to any well-informed man that the greater part of the work of securing such Prohibition remains yet to be done. That we have not now and never have had such Prohibition must be conceded.

And yet in the face of this fact Mr. Wasson and Mayor Rose and all the host of liquor champions are today assuming the very reverse and boldly declare we have tried Prohibition for fifty years and that seventeen states have tried it and abandoned it as a failure.

What right have they to discuss this question and leave out our fundamental propositions that for Prohibition to reach its full fruition we must have it become universal and must have it in the hands of organized friends to execute it?

Prohibition has been tried under most adverse circumstances everywhere. It has not yet had half a chance. Until recently every state in which it has been tried has been surrounded by license states, and the laws of the national government have permitted the flooding of those states with outside packages of liquor. The brewers and distillers and wholesalers have purposely done their best to break down such laws by such importations. In all our local option or local Prohibition territory the brewery and distillery have remained with full power to use our railways and rivers to overcome the laws. And, worse than all, the national government has remained financially interested on the liquor side by continuing the issuance of special tax certificates in Prohibition territory.

First Fruits of a New Era.

The Rev. J. T. McCrory, D. D., Pastor of the Third United Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, Pa., writes the *YEAR BOOK*, December 19, 1909:

"It is gratifying to note that the seed sowing along all lines by the Prohibition Party is bringing forth an increasing harvest of Prohibition victories. It is certain that the recent tremendous onslaught on the legalized saloon can be traced to the work of the Prohibition Party. Its persistent denunciation of the legalization of the liquor traffic as the SIN AND CRIME of the century has touched the conscience of the nation and the people are seeking to get right with God. Let the Party of great moral ideas—and the only Party of moral ideas in the nation—keep calling the people to repentance and the doom of the licensed saloon is not far away."

So large an amount of notable and entirely new and authoritative testimony regarding the benefits of prohibitory law was secured for the 1910 *YEAR BOOK* that it was found utterly impossible to reproduce it all, but some of the most striking paragraphs from this mass of correspondence are condensed below.

The lesson of the following pages is:

"If you like these samples of Prohibition results, handicapped by federal protection of the inter-state liquor traffic, often by hostile officials, and incomplete legislation, why not advocate, champion, and vote for at every opportunity, State and National Prohibition, backed by a political organization, pledged to its enactment and enforcement, and engaged in a persistent agitation to bring about the reform?"

Some Results in Alabama.

The defeat of Constitutional Prohibition in Alabama has suddenly charged the liquor press with unbounded enthusiasm. They see in it State, National and world-wide reaction against the advancing tide of opposing public sentiment. Every Anti-prohibition editor of the daily press is preaching sermons *ad libitum* on the "decline" of the Prohibition reform. Hearst's *New York Evening Journal* deluges its readers with a flood of editorial eloquence on the subject:

"The enterprise of Alabama will not develop. The desirable population and prosperity of Alabama will not develop under prohibition," declares the *Journal*. "Under State wide prohibition business will fall off and actual drunkenness will increase. If Alabama adopts State wide prohibition development will be arrested."

Well, Alabama did adopt State wide Prohibition and put it in force on January 1, 1909, which the *New York Evening Journal* has apparently never heard about. What has happened since then is summarized in the following paragraphs:

Labor Prospers Under Prohibition.

The Birmingham Railway Light and Power Company, one of the largest corporations in Alabama, has just issued a folder which is being sent broadcast, in which occurs the following statement of the present situation:

"There is a total of 50,000 workmen in the Birmingham district and immediate demand for 5,000 more. What do these figures mean? To the student of conditions they mean that Birmingham is on the verge of the greatest industrial awakening of her history, and it is freely predicted by those who know that within 12 months Birmingham will need still another 10,000 workmen and miners."

Hon. John D. McNeel, Private Secretary to the Governor of Alabama, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 19, 1909, in reply to inquiries regarding the financial conditions of the state:

"Alabama is not bankrupt and will pay all the claims presented. There is no division on Prohibition, even those opposing the amendment (defeated November 29th) stating that they favor statutory Prohibition. The State gladly gives up the small revenue derived from the license of saloons. By so doing there is saved to our people many million dollars annually sent out of the State to the brewers and distillers. The State as a whole—our people—have been benefited financially and morally, and no one entertains the thought of again licensing the liquor traffic."

The record of Birmingham, Alabama, the largest industrial city of the south, under local and state Prohibition during the past two years is remarkable. The particulars have been summarized in two detailed studies written especially for the *Associated Prohibition Press* by *Robert G. Hiden* of the *Birmingham News*.

During the first seven months under state-wide Prohibition, the investment of foreign capital increased about a million and three-quarters over the same period of 1908, and was approximately two and one-quarter millions larger than for 1907 with the open saloon. Industrial activity has grown exceedingly since the liquor traffic was abolished. A new million dollar hotel has been financed; three new banks opened for business with aggregate capital of \$300,000; bank clearings of the city were \$6,365,859 greater during the first eight months of 1909 than for the same period of 1908; building operations broke all previous records, being \$379,506 greater than for 1908 although the figures for 1908 surpassed those of any previous year, the exact figures being, 1908 first eight months, \$1,394,998, and for 1909, first eight months \$1,774,504. The building inspector has been flooded with applications for permits, including the location of half a dozen large new manufacturing plants.

In the month of August, 1909, during half of which the new and sweeping prohibition laws were in force, the internal revenue collections were \$9,044.89, as against \$14,198.76 for the corresponding period of 1908.

Records of the county jail and of the court dockets show a decrease of crime in the last six months of some 20 per cent, as compared with the records of the same period a year ago under local Prohibition, and about 70 per cent lower than for the same period when saloons were in operation.

Arrests in 1907 with the open saloon, totaled 11,812; under Prohibition 1908, the total was 6,820; the first eight months of 1909 shows a reduction from the same period of 1908:

Prisoners in Jefferson County Jail:

1907	3,208
1908	2,111
Eight months of 1909.....	1,437

Deaths from violent or unknown causes have shown an astonishing decrease during the past three years, a large part of which is attributed to Prohibition by City Health Officer, Dr. R. B. Harkness. The records show:

Deaths from:	1907	1908	8 mos. 1909
Gunshot	80	57	19
Stab wounds.....	12	4	3
Fractured skull.....	30	19	6
Unknown	127	74	6
Railroad accident.....	91	16	9
Acute alcoholism.....	16	4	1
Poison	8	4	3
Broken back.....	12	1	0
Total	376	179	47

As far as can be gathered from records all over the state there have not been as many as 25 per cent of arrests since the saloons were outlawed, as when they were in operation.

It is estimated by the railway and express companies' officials that the amount of liquor shipped into this district has not been more than 30 per cent of what it was under the saloon regime.

Snap Shots From Georgia.

It is now two years since the sale of liquor was prohibited in Georgia. Liquor men prophesied financial injury. The report of the assessors for the year 1909 shows that the taxable property in the state is \$725,867,000. This is an increase over the previous year of \$20,242,000.

Mayor Robert F. Maddox, of Atlanta, Ga., in an address at Montreal, Canada, August 26, 1909, declared:

"I wish to make it plain that I do not believe the city of Atlanta has been damaged by Prohibition. Real estate values have not decreased in Atlanta during the one and one-half years of Prohibition, but on the contrary they have been fully maintained, and are today the highest in the history of our city. Building operations are being conducted on a large scale, as proven by the records in our Building Inspector's office, which shows that building permits were issued to the amount of \$3,714,573 during the past seven and one-half months of this year, which exceeds any corresponding period of any other year.

"In spite of all statements to the contrary, I desire to state that the Prohibition law is being enforced in Atlanta. In this connection allow me to make passing allusion to the statement frequently made that the Prohibition law cannot be enforced where public sentiment is against it. In my opinion, an honest and courageous police judge, backed by a mayor of the same kind, and by superior court judges who also believe in the enforcement of the law, will very soon create public sentiment in cities of the size of Atlanta, which will stop the illegal sale of whiskey, or reduce it to a minimum. Drunkenness has decreased in Atlanta since the adoption of the Prohibition law."

They say Prohibition is a bitter foe of the hotel keepers' prosperity, and yet, strange as it may seem, the National Association of Hotel Men last year accepted the invitation of Atlanta, and met in that banner Prohibition city of the South for its annual Convention, May 13, 1909.

"Phenomenal increase marks the September report of the Atlanta Clearing House, the grand total reaching \$34,409,834.08." declares the *Georgian*, October 1, 1909. "The clearings for the last day of the month reached \$1,581,540.39. This is believed to be the largest monthly total ever announced for this city, and only one city in the South, New Orleans, is ahead of it. Atlanta stands 35th in the list of cities in bank clearings, and by the end of the year it will probably stand 24th."

Official figures published October 1st, also show that there has been a steady gain in the number and value of building permits issued in Atlanta during the first nine months of 1909, as compared

with the first nine months of 1908. "Permits numbering 320, aggregating a total output of \$439,291 for new buildings were issued last month, as against 466 permits for buildings costing \$436,019 for September last year."

Hon. Harper Hamilton, Judge of the Floyd City Court, Rome, Ga., writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 26, 1909: "Georgia has prospered to the highest degree under the good influence of Prohibition. All our citizens accept it now as a fixed policy of the state and would oppose with all vigor an attack on the law or any attempt to repeal it. I notice a material decrease in arrests for such misdemeanors as vagrancy, assault and battery, petty larceny, concealed weapons and drunkenness."

Managing Editor Edwin Camp, of the Atlanta Georgian, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 17, 1909:

"Prohibition in Georgia has effected a vast improvement in moral, social and economic conditions, this paper believes.

"The *Georgian* favors congressional action, looking toward the prohibition of interstate traffic in liquor.

"The *Georgian* since it was established in 1906, has consistently excluded liquor advertising, of every character, from its columns. This has entailed quite a large immediate financial loss. Whether we have gained other advertisers by pursuing this course, we are unable to say. It is our belief, however, that the *Georgian* has gained an influence for good by adhering to this policy."

No-License Pays in Massachusetts.

The results of Prohibition in Massachusetts and no-license states have always been necessarily handicapped by the inherent defects of the local and annual referendum provisions of the law, but despite the fact that every such no-license city in Massachusetts is unfortunately but a short distance from license towns or cities, some remarkable results in these cities have been recorded.

Chairman, Delcevere King, of the Massachusetts no-license League, 67 Milk St., Boston, Mass., writes the *YEAR BOOK*:

Reviewing the economic effects of license and no-license upon communities, state and national statistics for all Massachusetts cities show that:

NO-LICENSE CITIES have no higher tax rates than license cities,
 have not increased indebtedness like license cities.
 spent 40% more for education, 25% more for streets.
 need not spend as much for police and poor.
 have increased industrial production 80% faster.
 have increased in population 90% faster.
 have increased taxable property 67% faster THAN LICENSE CITIES.

The Latest Returns from Kansas.

Kansas is the oldest Prohibition state in the Union by Constitutional amendment, having adopted it in 1880, four years before Maine. For twenty-nine years the people of Kansas have been fighting an indefatigable battle with the most unscrupulous forces of liquordom in adjoining states. The brewers and liquor makers and sellers of license Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, and Wisconsin have kept up a continuous siege of the Sunflower state by means of hired jointists and frequently weak and conniving officials.

Notwithstanding all this, however, public sentiment in favor of Constitutional Prohibition has grown steadily until it dominates every section of the great commonwealth today. In this happy evolution of public opinion, the party Prohibitionists, although comparatively few in numbers, have played a conspicuous part, and by their constant agitation for law enforcement, their never-failing arraignment of officials and parties who at any time played false on the question, and their insistence upon the highest ideals in practical politics, they have in no small measure helped to bring about the present attitude of officials and people toward the Prohibition law.

Governor W. K. Stubbs of Kansas, writes the *PROHIBITION YEAR BOOK*, 1909, December 9th:

"The result of Prohibition in Kansas may be epitomized in the single and simple word 'success.'"

"So far as my knowledge goes, or my inquiries can reveal, there is not a fixed or established saloon, joint or gin-mill of any kind or character whatsoever in the state of Kansas at the present time, and whatever little traffic in liquor survives is carried on by bootleggers.

"If the government at Washington would only cease breaking its own laws and encouraging bad characters to break our laws, we could easily show a clean bill of health to the world in the matter of temperance. As it is Kansas is practically 'dry'—more so, at least, than it has been at any time since constitutional Prohibition was adopted by the people twenty-nine years ago.

"The crying necessity of the hour among temperance people is to compel the internal revenue service, through the President or Congress, to dissolve partnership with this class of outlaws."

Congressman Chas. F. Scott, of Kansas, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of House of Representatives, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 13, 1909:

"The prohibitory law is undoubtedly more effectively enforced in Kansas today than it ever was before. In a public speech the other day Governor Stubbs stated that he did not believe there was an open saloon in the State and I think that is true. Only this morning I was talking with a United States Revenue Collector who told me that the Government revenue from the sale of liquor dealers' certificates had fallen off within the last two years at least fifty per cent; that practically the only persons now who paid the United States retail liquor dealers' tax were 'boot leggers' who had no regular place of business,—and he might have added who spend a large part of their time in jail. There is practically no sentiment in favor of the repeal of the law and I do not regard such action as even remotely possible."

Hon. Fred S. Jackson, Attorney General of Kansas, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 18, 1909:

"Through this office and the able assistance of the county attorneys of this state and the earnest co-operation of the people of this state, the prohibitory liquor law of this state is now as effectively enforced as it can be until interstate traffic in intoxicating liquors is practically destroyed."

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, E. T. Fairchild, of Kansas, writes the 1910 YEAR BOOK from Topeka:

"I regard the Prohibition law of this state of infinite importance and value to every citizen within its borders. Of the more than 500,000 boys and girls in Kansas, only the smallest fraction have ever seen an open saloon. Children are growing to manhood and womanhood without the temptations of the saloon and are arriving at the point of fixed habits with no experience and temptations relative to liquor such as present themselves to the young people of other than Prohibition states. It is safe to say, however, that in a state where drunkenness is practically unknown and the drinking habit is a rarity, homes are better maintained and the attendance of children at school is therefore not interfered with because of poverty or indifference due to intemperance"

Secretary Fred W. Knapp of the Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions of Kansas, writes the YEAR BOOK:

"According to an inquiry just completed by this department, there were on July 1, 1909, twenty-eight counties in Kansas which have no inmates of any kind confined in their county poor-farms. The fact is indisputable that our present Prohibition law, which was made absolute by the last legislature in the taking of the permits away from the drug stores, has added to the general prosperity of our cities and elevated the general tone of moral conditions to a marked and noticeable degree."

A notable symposium on Kansas appeared in the *Kansas Prohibitionist* July 29, 1909.

Dr. Charles M. Sheldon writes from Topeka: "I count the prohibitory law of Kansas one of her greatest recommendations to the world as a civilized commonwealth. During twenty years of residence in Topeka I have seen the sentiment of the law steadily growing until at the present time practically the entire population, with but very few exceptions, is in favor of the law and in favor of its enforcement. It has decreased crime, raised the standard of manhood, protected women and little children, reduced loafing and rowdyism * * * increased the value of property and the safety of life, added to the savings of the working people, and given to young people a standard in the matter of a personal habit which is becoming a part of their daily life."

"The greatest benefit that has come to Kansas from Prohibition is the lessening of crime," writes *J. K. Coddington, Warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary*. "Forty-nine counties sent no prisoners to this institution during 1908, and thirteen sent but one prisoner each." Another item states that nearly all the prisoners sent to the Penitentiary came from border counties where liquor is forced upon them from other states.

Facts about Kansas City—Brewer's Target.

Kansas City, Kansas, has been the target for more slander and misrepresentation by the liquor press and through the liquor press bureaus than any other Prohibition city in the country. The latest facts as summarized by the Associated Prohibition Press in June, 1909, show that since law enforcement went into effect in that city in 1906, homicides have been reduced 50%, store rents are higher, tax rates are less than one-half of what they were during the wide-open period, the City Treasury is not bankrupt, but has nearly \$300,000 on hand, the assessed valuation has increased nearly \$20,000,000, the schools are outgrowing their former quarters, bank deposits have increased 37% since the joints were closed, the city officials are enjoying increased salaries, the building developments including the establishment of new industries has broken all previous records, and the claims of the brewers that all the rooms vacated by joints have remained empty, are shown to be false by a gallery of snap shots showing the successful legitimate business of all kinds which have taken the place of the former bars.

Rev. Stephen A. Northrop, D. D., First Baptist Church of Kansas City, Kan., writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 19, 1909:

"The progress of Prohibition in our City is marked in every way. The bank deposits in this, the largest city of the State, are thrifble what they were when the town was "wet." More people own their homes and more are buying. The working man is especially making headway materially and morally. The attendance at Divine

services is increasing and the Church is better able to meet its expenses with full treasury. This city is putting money as never before into improvement of parks and boulevards—\$75,000 this year. The city numbers 120,000, and I have never seen a man intoxicated or even the smell of strong drink upon his breath. Even the colored people, and there are a number of thousand here, are progressing in every way, buying and owning their own homes.

Rev. Thomas Parry, First Presbyterian Church, Wichita, Kansas, writes the *YEAR BOOK*: "Under enforced Prohibition, Wichita banks, during the past year, have increased their deposits 110%. Because of the remarkable prosperity of the city since the joints have been closed, people are pouring into our city at a rate of from eight to ten thousand a year. Four churches are building and four others have just been finished. A great religious awakening is in progress. Eighty out of eighty-three leading merchants who recently toured the country to advertise Wichita's advantages are staunch champions of Prohibition here. We have a Masonic Temple worth \$300,000 and a Y. M. C. A. worth \$110,000 and our merchants are now building a most beautiful chamber of commerce."

Maine Stands Her Ground.

Maine, the first state in the Union to adopt Prohibition, still maintains her law undaunted by the shameless siege of the liquor traffic under cover of the inter-state protection and the brewers of Portsmouth, Boston, Providence, and New York. The high standard of enforcement which is now being maintained in practically every section of the state is in no small degree the result of the persistent agitation and continuous campaign of the Party Prohibitionists, the new era of law enforcement dating from the remarkable term of Samuel F. Pearson, the Party Prohibition Sheriff of Portland, who in 1900-1901 demonstrated the success possible for Prohibition with a party behind it.

United States Senator from Maine, Wm. P. Frye, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 14, 1909:

"In my opinion, Prohibition has worked well in the state of Maine. The country portion is almost free from the violation of the law. Of course, the cities offer more difficulties in the enforcement especially where the municipal officers are in opposition. I fully believe if the law was submitted to the people, it would be sustained by a good majority. I have always been a Prohibitionist and in favor of total abstinence."

Congressman Amos L. Allen, Representative from Maine, (First District) writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 15, 1909:

"Prohibition has done great good in Maine and will continue. I believe in the law and in temperance and total abstinence. Saloons and rum are the greatest curse the human race has. Watch the lives of the sober man and the rum-drinking man and judge the results."

President George C. Chase of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine writes the YEAR BOOK, December 5, 1909:

"Beyond doubt, 'honestly enforced Prohibition does ensure better protection of youths in our higher institutions of learning and indirectly aids in strengthening a higher standard of morality and civic conscience.' We are sure, at Bates College, that our students are safer, more earnest, more manly, and more devoted to high ideals both of character and of scholarship, by reason of the absence of saloons from our community."

Way Down in Mississippi.

Congressman Benjamin G. Humphreys, Representative from Mississippi (Third District), writes the YEAR BOOK, November 13, 1909:

"I believe that the law forbidding the sale of liquors in this state is well enforced. In this town and throughout this congressional district, it is rigidly enforced. I am sure that 90% of the people are in favor of the law and its enforcement. There is no earthly probability that the law will ever again authorize the sale of liquor in this state."

Congressman Thomas Spight, Representative from Mississippi, Second District, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 15, 1909:

"Since January we have had in Mississippi a statute prohibiting the sale of liquors anywhere in the State. For many years prior to that time, we had prohibitory laws that covered almost every county. During those years, I observed the practical working of such legislation and know that untold good was accomplished thereby. The result has been so satisfactory that there is no thought of repealing or modifying our laws on this subject. Public opinion is so overwhelming in support of the enforcement of these laws, that I regard the Prohibition policy as permanently fixed in Mississippi."

"I believe there ought to be some federal legislation looking to the protection of Prohibition states from shipment of liquors into such territory from other states. As a member of Congress, I should be very glad to support such legislation."

Mayor A. C. Crowder of Jackson, Mississippi, (population, 7,816), writes the YEAR BOOK, November 30, 1909: "Jackson has been in the Prohibition column for more than fifteen years and the experience has been highly satisfactory—more so since the State of Mississippi went Prohibition two years ago."

Meridian, Miss., has grown rapidly under Prohibition, outgrown Vicksburg, and other cities that were "wet" prior to January 1, 1909, and is now the largest city in the state. "Prohibition has not 'killed' this town," writes J. D. Meadows, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Cheering Record in Old North State.

Charles Francis Meserve, President Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina, writes, Nov. 17, 1909:

"I have always identified myself with Prohibition and believe that honestly enforced Prohibition conduces to better protection of youth in our higher Institutions of learning and aids in strengthening a higher standard of morality and civic conscience. I believe that Prohibition is a great blessing to North Carolina, and I should regret exceedingly to see any change in the law."

Allan J. Barwick, Chief Clerk of the Department of Public Instruction of North Carolina, writes the YEAR BOOK:

"There is no doubt in our minds that the movement that resulted in the adoption of Prohibition in this state received its greatest impetus from the beginning of scientific instruction on the effects of alcoholics and narcotics in the public school several years ago.

"Prohibition could not be the success that it is in this state without the wholesome public sentiment which certainly exists, and we believe that education among the children has brought it about."

The Secretary of the Board of Public Charities of North Carolina, Miss Daisy Denson, writes the YEAR BOOK:

"The law has only been in effect eleven months for the whole state though certain counties have been dry for eight or more years. There is undoubtedly less crime in those sections of the state where there has been time to see its results. Many visitors write me from the rural counties that there have been few prisoners since they had 'Prohibition in the county.' Some of our counties go six or more months without a prisoner. It has had this direct effect in many sections. Public sentiment is very strong and a man who is seen drunk is disgraced. There is no danger of going back to the old evil days. I do not doubt the efficacy of State Prohibition provided the traffic from other states can be prevented."

Josephus Daniels, Editor of the News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., writes the YEAR BOOK, November 15, 1909: "State Prohibition in North Carolina has already, though not one year old, worked very beneficial results, and in most localities has been enforced much better than we expected. Generally the authorities are honest and sincere in enforcing the law, and the closing of the saloons and the stills has greatly reduced drinking and drunkenness. I think the temperance sentiment of the State is in favor of a law forbidding the importation of liquor into a State that has voted prohibition. We exclude liquor advertising from our columns, and have done so for years."

Rev. C. W. Tyrce, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Raleigh, N. C., writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 24, 1909:

"I believe that Prohibition greatly diminishes the amount of drinking and this decrease will become greater every year. There has been much less crime committed and better order among our people. Under present conditions, I believe any moral reform movement can be more successfully promoted than when liquor is sold either in the saloon or in the dispensary, for we have had both in Raleigh. The greatest benefit, or rather one of the greatest benefits I have observed from Prohibition, has been the '*breaking up of the whisky ring which dominated our city government and gave us a corrupt municipal administration.*'"

The Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., (population in 1900, 20,976), writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 27, 1909: "The effect of State Prohibition has been 'depressing' on the whiskey business alone. Official records show total arrests for first eight months of 1907, under license, as 1,217; same months in 1908, under license, 1,247; same months in 1909, under State Prohibition, 625."

Some Figures From Virginia.

Recorder of the Police Court, T. J. Bonow, of Bristol, Tenn., which Prohibition City is directly opposite Bristol, Va., now under license, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, December 4, 1909:

"Bristol, Tenn. and Bristol, Va., is a dual city—being in two States. The Tennessee side, being in the Volunteer State, is "dry". The Virginia side, under local option, was "dry" for over two years, but since October 1, 1909, has been "wet", so the whole city practically now is "wet." I will give you a few figures from the court records of Bristol, Va., which I know to be correct:

Last month of "Dry Bristol" September, 1909:

Total cases tried	50
Total drunks included in the 50	14

First month of "Wet Bristol" October 1909:

Total cases tried	80
Total drunks included in the 80	36

Record of "Dry Bristol" for the 23 months (November 1, 1907 to October 1, 1909) within which the saloons were banished from the whole city:

Total cases tried	983
Total drunks included in the above	266

Record of "Wet Bristol" for the 23 months previous to the "dry" regime (December 1, 1905 to November 1, 1907) within which saloons flourished throughout the whole city:

Total cases tried	2,860
Total drunks included in the above	1,657

The foregoing figures speak for themselves.

Twenty Years of Benefit in North Dakota.

Elizabeth Preston Anderson, President North Dakota W. C. T. U., writes the 1910 *YEAR BOOK* this strong testimony:

"After twenty years of prohibition in North Dakota the following results are evident: The public conscience, not stultified by the liquor traffic, is keen and clear on great moral and political issues; advanced moral legislation is secured; principle is placed before party, even to the extent of overturning great majorities; political bosses are quietly relegated to the rear and the days of the demagogue are numbered. Liquor selling is recognized as a crime and the liquor seller is recognized and punished as a criminal. The population of the state has increased from 182,719 to 600,000. Without revenue from saloons there was spent last year in the public schools three million of dollars; the value of school property is over six million dollars and the schools have a land endowment with now over fifty million dollars. North Dakota is said to be a state without a millionaire and without a pauper. The value of all property in this young state exceeds one billion dollars; the average real and personal wealth per capita production is \$284. Prohibition is proven to be synonymous with prosperity."

Honorable L. B. Hanna, Member of Congress from North Dakota, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 12, 1909:

"There is no question as to the permanency of Prohibition in this State. It is here and it will stay. Our last Legislature as well as the one preceding it passed a number of laws which greatly strengthen the cause of Prohibition in our State. Our district judges in the State without exception are all enforcing the law to the best of their ability and Prohibition never was so effective as it is in North Dakota, today. As to the Federal co-operation, I believe that something upon that line should be done. Shipping liquor into a Prohibition state, to my mind, should be prohibited."

Assistant Attorney General, C. L. Young, of North Dakota, writes the *YEAR BOOK* from Bismarck, November 13, 1909:

"We believe at the present time the State Prohibition law is better observed than it has been at any other time during the twenty years of statehood."

F. O. Hellstrom, warden of the North Dakota State Penitentiary in address before the Congress of the American Prison Association at Fargo, N. D., August 23, 1909:

"When I took charge of the North Dakota penitentiary I was not a Prohibitionist. But I want to say to you delegates of this congress, that after being in office in a state where Prohibition is in force, if I had my say I would not only prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquor but I would absolutely prohibit

its importation into this country. I am convinced that 90 per cent of the crime of this country is due either directly or indirectly to intoxicating liquor. . . . We have in our Prohibition state of North Dakota but 259 people in our penitentiary out of a population of 600,000 and half the inmates are non-residents."

"Although not originally a Prohibitionist, I would not want to see the Prohibition law repealed, after being a resident of Fargo, N. Dak., for nearly 27 years," writes *J. B. Folsom*, one of that city's largest real estate dealers.

In Oklahoma.

Oklahoma is making a splendid fight to enforce its state Prohibition law, but is badly handicapped by indifferent officials and political wire pulling in the dominant party (Democratic). Added to this the state has always been a highway for the brewers in the transportation of liquors to the south and southwest, and the interstate traffic is continually interfering with the success of the law.

President A. Grant Evans, University of Oklahoma, Norman:

"Constitutional Prohibition is certainly well enforced in this town there being upon the official lists of parties holding Federal tax receipts as dealers in liquor no names from the town of Norman. I feel, however, very strongly that it would be a backward step of the very worst kind for us to change the conditions under which we are now living. I can see nothing but good as far as the student body here is concerned as the outcome of our Prohibition law."

Rev. Leslie L. Sanders, of the Broadway Baptist Church, Ardmore Okla., writes the *YEAR BOOK*, October 18, 1909: "There has been a most notable increase in the attendance of young men at church, since the enactment of the Prohibition law. Leaders in our denominational work say that the increase can be traced directly to the legislation. In this section of the State, there are hundreds of the younger people who have never seen a saloon. The President of the national bank told me recently that men who formerly wasted their earnings in the saloons, now carry accounts with that institution. A cleaner citizenship, a better manhood, a more easily aroused public conscience; all these are the result of a strict enforcement of the Prohibitory law."

St. Louis had a three days' taste of Prohibition from midnight Thursday, February 25, 1909 to Monday at 5 a. m., March 1st. The number of arrests for drunkenness on Friday, February 26th, were 12; on Saturday, February 27th, 13. The arrests for drunkenness on the corresponding days of the previous week (saloons open) were 28 each day. "Sunday closing has diminished arrests for drunkenness and disturbance of the peace more than 50%," writes *Commissioner of Excise, Thomas E. Mulvihill*.

Just Beginning in Tennessee.

Under its first full month of Prohibition, Nashville, the capital city of Tennessee, shows a decrease in arrests for all causes from 1,058 under licensed saloons in July, 1908, to 684 during July, 1909 (no saloons), a decrease of 374. Arrests for drunkenness decreased from 303 for July, 1908 (saloons) to 109, July, 1909. (Prohibition), a decrease of 194.

"Abolishing the saloon in Nashville was a revolution," declares the Nashville *Tennessean* in comment. "The first month's record is something to be proud of. Usually it is not easy for a people to throw off a curse that has permeated every avenue of life for a century. But Nashville has made a good start, and the gait must be improved as the records close on other months and other years."

The striking comparison shows up even more noticeably in the daily log book of the police court. For instance, July 30, 1908, there were 30 arrests with the wide-open saloons. July 30, 1909, under Prohibition, there were 10 arrests. July 29, 1908, with saloons, there were 42 arrests; July 29, 1909, under Prohibition, there were just 20 arrests.

President John A. Kumler, D. D., Walden University, Nashville, Tennessee, writes the *YEAR BOOK*, November 22, 1909:

"The effect of Prohibition movements, sentiment, and measures on college and university life and education, generally, has but one positive result; it helps the home, and children are better fed and better dressed; they are more faithful in their attendance upon public schools; they have higher ambitions for college and university education; they more readily submit to discipline, and devote themselves more intensely to study; they appreciate more highly good society, good people, and moral principles."

Dean H. H. Wright of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, writes the 1910 *YEAR BOOK*:

"As to the effect of Prohibition on college life and the cause of education, I think there is no question as to the benefit to be derived by college students, and professors too, for that matter."

In Prince Edward Island, Canada, under Prohibition, the number of persons to each conviction has grown from 228 in 1899 to 428 in 1907, while the average for all Canada with either license or local option has decreased from one conviction for every 146 persons in 1898 to one conviction for each 78 persons in 1907.

"Sixteen hundred children are smothered yearly in England by drunken mothers," writes the London correspondent of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, November 1908.



Brigadier General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A.

"I am an out and out Prohibitionist.

"Personally I am a teetotaler, and if I could reduce drunkenness by one-half, I should feel I had done my share of good in the world. No one need have any doubts as to my personal feeling upon this subject. I am willing to get out of the Army, or make any other personal sacrifice if thereby I shall be able to advance the cause of temperance."

The Coming of National Prohibition.

"When we have prohibition and a sober nation, there is not any problem in politics that we cannot solve," notes *General Clinton B. Fisk*.

Eternal Principles.

Written for the 1910 YEAR BOOK, by Hon. Eugene W. Chafin:

"Teach the good people that the liquor traffic is a crime, not a business;

That it breeds disease, not health;

That in all civilized countries, the people prohibit crime and guarantee against disease;

That it is morally wrong to license crime and the spread of disease;

That men who stand for local option on crime and disease become a party to the crime and are themselves criminals;

That local option, as applied to the liquor traffic, is wrong in principle, and a failure as a remedy;

That we shall never stop the sale of liquor until we stop its manufacture by the national government with a political party in power to enact the law and enforce it; That to strive for anything less than this is a great waste of time, effort and money.

That we should run Prohibition tickets in all town, city and county elections, as well as state and national.

Teach the people that there will never be any reforms along any line carried out in this country, until there is a breaking up of the old parties and a new alignment on great moral questions."

National Prohibition, once a dream and vision, has become a war-cry and the battle slogan of a rapidly growing host. Every day shows its realization more certain and more practical.

What it would mean, why it is the logical goal of the Great Reform, and how it is to be achieved is herewith pointed out by well-known leaders, to whom we give the floor at once.

The National Issue in a Nutshell.

"*The Saloon Seeks to save its neck from the hangman's noose by a cry of local self-government, but it will not permit a single town or county in the state to enjoy that right if it is allowed one single distributing point in the state, and you will find before you are through with this fight that the issue is as broad as the nation. The brewers of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Milwaukee will flood you with bottled poison in defiance of your laws as they are doing in Georgia and Alabama today.*" This is the striking epitome of the Prohibition issue as given by *Clinton N. Howard* before the Southern Baptist Convention, Louisville, May 17, 1909.

The Saloon is Not The Target.



"The legalized drink traffic is not the saloon. The saloon is only a small part of this national evil. The dram shops are now largely controlled or owned by the brewery. To attack the individual saloon is good, but to close the brewery is better. He who thinks this is a local question should open his eyes and see the nations of the civilized world grappling with the deadly foe.

"The government is made of individuals. The will of the majority is the policy in force. For forty years thousands of Christian citizens have been voting for license. In the spring they vote against it, but in the fall they give Uncle Sam permission to license blind pig keepers in their town or saloon-keepers in the next town. How is the government to know that we are against the partnership in the liquor business unless we protest and say so at the ballot box? How can we escape individual responsibility unless at every opportunity we protest against our country manufacturing drunkards and gathering in blood money from the victims of the saloon? It can never be legalized without sin. Is it not sin to vote for license or a party that sustains license and continues the life of the rum business? On the judgment day we will have to answer for our part in sustaining this iniquity. On election day you vote for four years more of the drink traffic or will vote against it. Which will it be?"

In these words, Hon. Alonzo E. Wilson epitomizes the larger significance of the reform at the present time. The recent fight in Alabama developed this very point.

Just at the close of the fight for Constitutional Prohibition in Alabama, the *Birmingham News* in a leading editorial, November 26, 1909, makes this suggestive comment:

"The people have a right to the facts in the case; have a right to know that this is a battle between the foreign liquor interests and the prohibitionists of America.

"It has been fully demonstrated that the great enemy in this fight is to be found in other States, and it is now up to the people of Alabama to determine whether the manhood of this Commonwealth or the money of the allied liquor interests shall triumph."

The Whole National Issue in Popular Terms.

"The liquor question, which is a purely local issue, cannot be made a national one" is the sensational charge of the *Chicago Tribune* in a recent editorial.

"The people have refused to accept the question of the regulation of the liquor traffic as a political issue," echoes the *Kansas City Star*, in a studious attempt to read the Prohibition Party out of national politics.

In reply to the editorials in which these surprisingly out-of-date assertions are made, at least two leading Prohibitionists in these respective cities submitted carefully prepared communications for publication in the columns of these papers. In each case the prohibition side of the question was promptly refused space or attention, with the evident purpose of suppressing any open discussion as to the question they had so dogmatically treated in their editorial columns.

In reply to the *Chicago Tribune* editorial assertion that the liquor question cannot be made a national issue, *William A. Brubaker, Chairman of the Prohibition City Committee of Chicago*, replied in part as follows:

"On the northern boundary of Chicago is the City of Evanston. The liquor question as a local issue was 'settled' there years ago. But there is no law upon the statute books of Illinois that prevents the shipment of liquor from Chicago to Evanston and delivery to consignee or consumer. . . .

"But there is another phase of the subject. The seven odd thousand of saloons in Chicago are turning out criminals, paupers, idiots and dependents to an enormous extent. And while the seven million dollars license fees paid by these saloons go into the treasury of Chicago, the care of these dependents and the punishment of these criminals, must be paid out of the treasury of Cook County. And the citizens of Evanston must bear their just share of this expense. Evanston has settled the question as 'a local issue' but she has not escaped from the curse of the moral and financial results of the liquor traffic. It would seem, therefore, that the question might at least be as large as a county.

"Down in the interior of the State of Illinois are thirty odd counties that have driven the saloon from their borders and so have 'settled' the question as a 'local issue.' But liquor is being poured into them from Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and other points to such an extent that men are led to argue that the open saloon is preferable. And it is in this way that the brewers and

distillers hope to break down the local prohibitory law and secure the return of the licensed saloon. The laws of Illinois afford these counties no protection against these outside liquor men.

Up to Uncle Sam.

"But if a State were to outlaw the traffic would not that be a complete settlement of the question? Let us see. Eight sovereign states have driven this traffic from their borders. Kansas is one of them. Who would stultify his intelligence by saying that Kansas has 'settled' the liquor question within her borders? What is wrong? There is no law upon the national statute books prohibiting the shipment of liquor from Illinois and other liquor states into Kansas. Right on the borders of Kansas stands Uncle Sam along side the liquor man and he says to his friend: 'Send all the liquor you please into Kansas and I'll compel them to take it under my interstate commerce law. But wait a moment,' he adds, 'you must have some one to send it to.' And Uncle Sam goes into Kansas, hunts up 2,300 jail-birds, ex-saloon-keepers, ex-prize-fighters and plug-uglies of all descriptions, collects \$25.00 from each of them and hands them in return a license to sell liquor in Kansas for one year. 'Now,' he says to the brewer and the distiller, 'send your liquor to these men and I'll not molest them. If the local authorities catch them, it is not my affair.'

"Behind the liquor men of Chicago stands the State of Illinois to break down the local prohibitory law of small communities. Behind the liquor men and the State of Illinois stands the government of the United States to break down the State prohibitory law of sovereign states like Kansas, Maine and North Dakota. . . .

"The Prohibition Party has for its supreme purpose the dissolution of this partnership between the government and the liquor traffic. City, State and National government must be set free from this 'covenant with death and league with hell.' It will never be done until the people recognize the liquor question as a national issue."

T. M. Gilmore, President of the Model License League, in an editorial in Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, issued February 10, 1909, gives this suggestive reason for the sudden inauguration of the movement which he heads: "The saloon is fighting for its life in practically every State in the Union."

When the Prohibition President Arrives.

One of the features of the National Prohibition movement which proves its tremendous possibilities for practical achievement is the important work which could, and would be, accomplished by a Prohibition President, whether or not a Prohibition amendment to the federal constitution were immediately adopted. A Prohibition President would at once furnish graphic proof of the startling limitations of the license party executive who preceded him. The *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, a prominent republican journal of western New York, asks the question, "What can a Prohibition President do against the saloon if he were elected?" To this inquiry *Clinton N. Howard*, in a famous address, replied:

"The statement supposes that the election of a Prohibition President would leave the Congress in the hands of the saloon. There is no warrant in history or experience for such an assumption. The same majority that elects a Prohibition President will in all probability elect a Prohibition Congress; exactly as a Democratic Congress came in and went out with Grover Cleveland. The tidal wave of reform that will carry a Prohibition President into the White House will awaken the hold-over Congressmen to the startling intelligence that they have always been Prohibitionists and have just found it out. He will not want for support in Congress, when the people speak by the election of a Prohibition President. No man fit to be in Congress enjoys the company of the saloon, and he will lose no time in getting off the brewery wagon, when a majority of the votes ceases to be on that side.

Power of the Nation's Executive.

"But suppose the unexpected should happen and a Prohibition President were elected with the Congress in the hands of the opposition, 'What could he do for the Prohibition cause?'"

Epitomizing Mr. Howard's detailed reply:

"As chief executive official, a Prohibition President, officially holding the keys of every distillery and bonded warehouse in the nation, would be able to thoroughly investigate and ventilate the methods by which the brewers and distillers are nullifying by wholesale the prohibitory laws of states and communities.

"One hundred thousand offices are filled by Presidential appointment, some of them second only in importance to his own. He would name a Prohibition Secretary of War who would quickly transform the official attitude on army beer sellers.

"He would name a Prohibition Attorney General, and not one who had been employed as the attorney of the liquor traffic in his own state and had appeared as the paid lobbyist of the saloon in that state.

Some Startling Differences.

"He would name a Prohibition Postmaster General who would hit the saloon a herculean blow by a few rulings with respect to the use of the mails in transmitting fraudulent and lying whiskey advertisements, preventing the use of the government service to practice fraud upon the public, soliciting whiskey trade in dry territory, prostituting the rural free delivery into a drummer for the liquor traffic; and could decline to discriminate against newspapers to reform, or to extend the use of the mails to fake brewery rural publications without a bona fide subscriber.

"He could use his great influence to prevent the smothering of interstate legislation in House and Senate committees.

"His Governor of our 'Colonial Possessions' could end the exploitation of the child people of the Philippines by the American brewer.

"His Chairman of the Panama Commission would clean up that Zone, abolish its dives and saloons and protect 30,000 American workmen under federal employment on the Canal.

"His District Commissioner would clean up the National Capitol and wipe out the infamous vice preserve adjoining the White House.

"His Commissioner of Internal Revenue would not hobnob with the liquor leaders as a guest at their national conventions.

"A Prohibition President could also safeguard the Supreme Court of the Nation and prevent its being packed in the interest of the saloon.

"A single administration by a Prohibition President would forever settle the legal status of the saloon; his first election would make the suppression of the liquor traffic the only issue in the succeeding election, and that is all we need now to drive the saloon to perdition."

The next four years will decide whether the Prohibition issue is to be settled, or side-tracked for another generation. The liquor forces in alliance with license parties effectively side-tracked the cause in the 80's and 90's, and succeeded in prolonging its life and postponing its doom by clever manipulation of the half-way methods of High License, Gothenburg and Dispensary.

The only thing the liquor traffic fears is its total prohibition and abolition.

The friends of Prohibition cannot afford to hesitate an instant at any point of high license or local option.

"Considered socially, financially, politically or morally, the licensed liquor traffic is, or ought to be, the overwhelming issue in American politics. The destruction of this iniquity stands next on the world's calendar," declared Secretary of the Treasury William Windom, in 1888.

Drink's Alliance with Uncle Sam.

The whole people are coming to realize the truth of what the Prohibitionists have charged for forty years, that the United States government through its interstate regulations and its internal revenue system, is today the most powerful backer and protector of the liquor traffic which that trade has ever known.

The need of federal protection of every local and state district where the saloon has been abolished, is being revealed with increasing emphasis with every extension of no license territory. These facts are emphasized in a large number of special contributions to this *YEAR BOOK*.

That Uncle Sam still protects the interstate traffic despite the Knox amendment to the Federal Penal Code, which went into effect, January 1, 1910, should be understood by all. The Knox amendment requires that every consignee must be bona fide, and that the contents of the liquor package shall in all cases be plainly marked on the outside. But its negative qualities are more numerous.

What the Knox Interstate Amendment Does Not Do.

The Knox amendment does not pretend to stop the interstate jug trade at all. It does not pretend to say interstate shipments of liquor shall become subject to the police powers of the state upon arrival in the state, if intended for delivery therein.

"It permits anyone in 'dry' territory to order any quantity of liquor, and under it the brewers and distillers can ship into 'dry' territory any quantity of liquor, and be specifically protected from dead-beats by the provision which requires payments in advance.

"It does not aim to prevent minors, inebriates and dependents in 'dry' territory having liquor sold and delivered to them whether a bottle of whiskey or a carload of beer. The measure would rather guarantee them that right.

"It will not permit interstate carriers to refuse interstate liquor shipments destined to 'dry' territory even if they desire to refuse them.

"By constituting interstate liquor shipments 'a special class' a designation which Senator Knox in an official committee report in 1908 declares is in the province of Congress to create, all these fixed questions of right on the part of the contractor and contractee, consignor and consignee, as well as the rights of the common carriers, may be disposed of without constitutional complications.

"That is what the Prohibition leaders of this country demand shall be done, and this action of Congress will avail little to prevent such remedial legislation at an early date."

"*There should be co-operation* between State and Federal officials. . . . Our dual scheme of government is not maintained to make crime and vice safer and more profitable. . . . That blind pigs and other establishments should pay Federal taxes and exist contrary to state law, and that the collectors of such taxes should be prohibited either by statutory provisions or administrative rules to tell, as witnesses in court, of the local and business of the criminals who are too shrewd to take any chances with the federal authorities, is assuredly an anomalous and intolerable situation," declared the *Record-Herald of Chicago*, September 28, 1909, in a strong protest against current connivance of the National Government in the invasion of Prohibition districts by the liquor traffic.

H. F. Avery, Mayor of Colorado Springs, Colorado: "To ever have an effective prohibition law, or to get anything like the results desired, we will have to have it national in scope. Just so long as the United States government sanctions the manufacture and sale of liquor by accepting an internal revenue thereon, just so long will whiskey and other intoxicants be consumed in this country."

United States Consuls as Beer Drummers.

A nation-wide protest should go up to Uncle Sam against the enforced encouragement of and co-operation with the liquor traffic which is demanded of American consuls all over the world.

The Consular Reports practically every month contain valuable suggestions to brewers and whisky makers as to the possibility of a market for their poison wares in foreign countries. These Reports tell of new fields into which the liquor men are invited and even urged to enter to their financial profit, business suggestions regarding the habits of the people, and the growth of the appetite for liquor in various lands is exploited merely as a point of mercenary importance to the drink-maker, and this is done with regard to many nations where the American brewer is rapidly becoming a menace and a plague to the people as they already are in the United States.

World's Warriors Abhor Drink.

The great military leaders of the world are practically unanimous in the demand for total abstinence in their respective armies. *Field Marshal Lord Wolseley*, *Field Marshal Lord Kitchner*, *Admiral Lord Charles Beresford*, and *General Frederick D. Grant* are among the most distinguished living warriors whose views on this subject are well known. Total abstinence is as essential in the Navy as it is in the army according to the views of the greatest naval commanders. "Today," declares a leading article in the *Chicago Tribune*, October 17, 1909, "three maritime powers surpass all others in the matter of naval gunnery, Great Britain, the United States, and Japan; and knowing the strenuous total abstinence regulations now in force by these three nations, may we not assume," it asks, "that the superiority of English, American, and Japanese naval gunnery is attributable to the total abstinence encouraged or enforced?"

"The present high efficiency of the American navy is due to temperance on the part of its sailors, 95 per cent of whom abstain from the use of liquor," declared Rear Admiral Albert Ross, of the United States Navy, at Chicago, January 12, 1910. "The time of the drunkard in the navy has passed," continued Admiral Ross. "He is not wanted in the service any more than the drunkard is wanted in any other responsible capacity."

One of the new possibilities in the progress of the temperance reform is the organization of the United States Army Temperance Association, a plan for which has also met with approval from General Grant and many other military men. The example of the British Royal Army Temperance Association, in which twenty-five per cent of the troops of Great Britain are voluntarily enrolled, is a point of great influence in the inauguration of this new movement. The highest generals of the British Army are officers in the British Army Temperance Association, Lord Roberts having been one of the presidents. Sir George White declares that in the past few years there has been a great transformation in the British army, which was no longer a school for drunkenness, but a school for physical excellence, manliness and patriotism. The principal reasons for the development of the temperance sentiment in the army, he thought were the cordial moral support and liberal financial aid of the British Government and of the officers high in command, and the fact that the men real-

ized it was a distinct element in their favor in promotion and desirable details if they were abstainers.

Admirals of Europe Praise Abstinence.

Vice Admiral G. King-Hall in an address on the topic, "Alcohol and Efficiency of Navy Service," at London in July, 1909, declared:

"My experience, after forty-four years' service, is that about 80 per cent of the crime against discipline, such as leave breaking and insubordination, is owing to excess in taking spirituous liquor.

"During the last thirty years great and growing advance has been made by temperance in the Navy.

"There are now about 25,000 total abstainers belonging to the Royal Navy Temperance society—the Lords of the Admiralty, and most of our admirals and captains are patrons, and there are branches in nearly all ships.

"Small substitutes, such as tea and cocoa are given in the service to men who stop their grog, and many more would stop it if given a penny a day in lieu of their grog."

"Admiral Lord Charles Beresford writes that 'The marked decrease of crime in the service is due to decreased drinking habits, and marked improvement in temperance sentiments in the fleet, and to the support given to it by officers and men. Temperance habits add to the happiness, cheeriness, and manliness of the men and directly to the efficiency of the fleet.'"

"Admiral Von Muller, Chief of the German Emperor's Naval Cabinet, writes: 'In German Navy grog rations are excluded from ships, and all canteens on shore and afloat, and to every recruit joining the Navy is given a pamphlet warning them against alcohol abuse.'"

"Prince Bernadotte, Swedish Admiral, writes: 'Alcohol is the greatest cause of disobedience to discipline, and of all the punishments given to sailors in our Navy, and it would be a great blessing to our Naval forces if we could get rid of the use of alcohol.'"

"Twenty-five per cent of the soldiers in the British Army are now total abstainers, and in some depots sixty-six per cent of the recruits before enlisting are total abstainers," declared Col. L. G. Fawkes, R. A., Honorable Secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association, in his address before the World's Congress on the subject, "Alcohol and the Efficiency of the Army." "The consumption of drink in the British Army is rapidly decreasing," declared Col. Fawkes who noted the fact that there are now 203 branches of the Royal Army Temperance Association in England and the colonies, that in India the temperance room is recognized

as part of the regimental institutions. H. M. King Edward VII is patron of the Association, and every encouragement is given the movement by Field Marshal Earl Roberts, and almost all others among the leading military men.

The Director General of the Royal Army Medical Department says that in India, the hospital admissions have fallen from between 14 and 15 per thousand, to between 2 and 4 per thousand within the last twenty years. At Sierra Leone (perhaps the worst climate the British soldier has to serve in, notes Col. Fawkes), the following comparison has been received from the Senior Medical officer for the first ten months of 1908:

	Total Abstainers.	Non-Abstainers.
Strength,	60	213
Admissions into Hospital,...	29	321

Lord Kitchener states that in India with the diminution of drinking, the number of courts-martial is reduced one half. There were 32 courts-martial at Singapore in 1907, but not one among the abstainers.

A Prohibitionist in Federal Office.

The Indian Bureau of the Interior Department during the past year has waged merciless war against the boot-leggers and joint-ists who are laying their snares to catch the Red Man. Under the efficient field administration of *United States Special Officer, William E. Johnson*, 1,091 arrests were made, 370 indictments returned and 348 convictions recorded in the Indian sections of these nineteen states: California, Arizona, Wisconsin, Iowa, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, New York, South Dakota, Wyoming, North Dakota, Oregon, Colorado, Illinois.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the total amount of liquor seized included 5,370 pints of whisky, 40,668 pints of beer, and 1,504 pints of wine. The fines imposed by courts during the year aggregate \$24,954.50. Twenty-eight were given penitentiary sentences, aggregating 427 months. The aggregate imprisonment sentence both jail and penitentiary amount to one hundred and two years and four months. Never was liquor selling to the Indians so closely restricted and the law so completely enforced as since the commencement of Special Officer Johnson's term. Mr. Johnson, for a quarter of a century, has been known as a fearless and able Prohibitionist, on the editorial staff of the *Voice* and *New Voice*, 1890-1905, and a prolific writer on the subject of the liquor question, largely from personal investigation in every quarter of the globe.

"The question in the minds of the people of the United States today is the liquor business. Wherever you go throughout the whole country you will find the people talking, not of tariff, insurance or corporation matters, but of the liquor business."—*Ex-Governor Joseph W. Folk*.

Futile Fight To Restore "Canteen."

The annual campaign of the brewers for the restoration of beer selling in the army canteen is at its height as the 1910 *YEAR BOOK* goes to press. The reports of the army officers have been searched with a microscope for every possible item which might bolster up the beer makers' argument, but the most striking testimony in the annual reports of the Department of War distinctly discounts the whole movement for the revival of the arm "grog-shop." The annual report of Judge Advocate General George B. Davis, made public in November, has been persistently misrepresented by those representatives of the daily press who are constantly affording the brewers publicity for their misleading Washington dispatches.

Instead of urging the restoration of the canteen Judge Davis heartily commends the movement for prohibition of liquor resorts outside of the army reservations, which is being pressed through state legislation. With significant intent Judge Davis quotes from the annual report of the Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Mindanao:

"Out of 160 courts martial convictions 83 trials, or 52 per cent, were traced wholly or in part to the use of intoxicants. Two solutions appear for this evil—first, in the opinion of most officers the more preferable is the restoration of the canteen, but on account of the determined opposition and public opinion in the United States this course need not be considered, AND AGITATION THEREFORE SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED, SINCE IT CAN ONLY TEND TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC SENTIMENT AGAINST THE ARMY. The other remedy is to follow the present Prohibition on the reservation by Prohibition outside of it."

Judge Davis, after quoting another department report, concludes in these words:

"In this connection it is proper to observe that in some states legislation has been had making it an offense to sell intoxicating liquors within a certain distance, usually one mile, from a military reservation. This legislation has been productive of most beneficial results, and the department has cheerfully co-operated with the legislative authorities of the states in which legislation of the kind described above has been proposed. Similar restrictive legislation in the Philippine Islands has been equally productive of beneficial results."

The actual present conditions at the army posts are clearly shown in the following description of typical improvement around the famous army post at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Duncan C. Milner, a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church in Chicago, in the *Daily News*, December 30th, writes:

"At Fort Sheridan, as well as at other army posts, the dives were never more active or more numerous than when the canteens were running. There was a close combination between the canteen within the post run by an army officer and the dives outside of the reservation—the canteen helped the dives.

"The young soldiers would enter a canteen and begin to drink; then they would go to the outside dives and find not only whisky and other intoxicating liquors but the most abominable vice and debauchery, resulting in the demoralization of a large proportion of the soldiers, mentally, morally and physically. Twenty-five per cent of the Fort Sheridan garrison in a single year has been in the hospitals through diseases resulting from vicious habits. There were also many courts-martial for drunkenness and desertion.

"The first step for the reformation of Fort Sheridan was the abolition of the canteen. The next step was the law secured by the Lake County Law and Order league from the state legislature prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within one and one-eighth miles of the military reservation.

"Today in Highwood, which was notorious as the Fort Sheridan post village, there is as little liquor sold as in the other Prohibition territory along the lake shore. The village is quiet and orderly; there has been a decided advance in the price of real estate and other evidences of prosperity.

"The changes at the fort are very great; desertions are almost unknown and there has been a vast reduction in vice and crime within the post. It should be remembered that there are nearly twice as many men at Fort Sheridan as there were four years ago."

Cheer in Current Outlook.

Dr. Silas C. Swallow, Prohibition Candidate for President 1904, writes the YEAR BOOK, November 16th, 1909:

"We shall greet the prohibition *YEAR BOOK* for A. D. 1910, as we have greeted all of its worthy predecessors, as an invaluable and indispensable aid in the intelligent Prohibitionist's asset for offensive and defensive warfare against the legalized liquor traffic.

The present conditions are cheering when viewed from any and every standpoint.

1. We have reason to be encouraged, because of the general agitation on every phase of the subject—moral, intellectual and economic,—North, South, East and West, for agitation is only another way of spelling education in all moral reform.

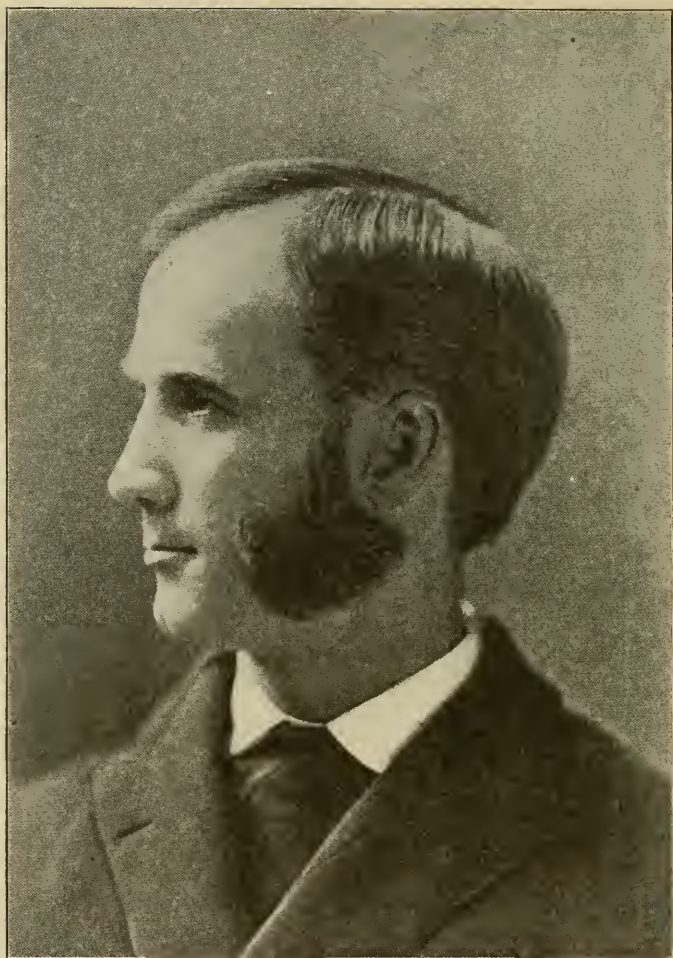
2. Both labor and capital, as well as religious and civic societies, are placing a ban on drink and drinkers, or manufacturers and dealers, thus doing for economic reasons what the church vote might long since have done for moral and religious reasons. It is refreshing to see a railroad company like the Reading discharge thirty employees at one time for frequenting saloons when off of duty.

3. The liquor dealers are helping our cause by demonstrating that Prohibition, without a party behind it, does not prohibit. They are proving themselves to be the most notorious gang of outlaws that ever infested a highway or scuttled a ship.

4. The increased prohibition vote in this off-year November election spells victory in the not distant future.

5. And yet with all these encouragements, we need to have faith in God as though we could do nothing, and at the same time, work as though there were no God, and joining Rudyard Kipling in his immortal Recessional, most fervently pray:

"God of our fathers, known of old,
Lord of our far-flung battle-line—
Beneath whose awful Hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!"



John B. Finch, March 17, 1852.—October 3, 1887. Chairman Prohibition National Committee 1884-1887. International Chief Templar, I. O. G. T., 1884-1887.

"Be not deceived! Prohibition in the National and State Constitutions made effective by a live, vital political party, pledged to carry out its provisions as a matter of principle, not as a matter of policy, is the only remedy for this most terrible of social and political evils—the liquor traffic! Stand by this position, though apostates and cowards cry compromise, and victory will come to bless our homes and our nation!"

Prohibition with a Party Behind It.

The Prohibition Party has passed its period of protest and has graduated from its era of pioneer agitation. From this date forward, we should undertake to advance the standards of our cause upon the solid basis of a political organization in training to capture and administer the government from the city hall to the nation's capital.

The National Prohibition Party, September 25, 1909, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its birth as an organized political movement. Carrying on a persistent and continuous campaign since its inception in 1869, participating with remarkable effectiveness in ten Presidential campaigns; developing and maintaining an aggressive press, and a remarkably complete and extensive literature propaganda with regard to every phase of the Great Reform, the National Prohibition movement is today seeing the rapid fruition of its seed-sowing and the speedily approaching day of state and national triumph for the principles of Prohibition backed by victorious political union of its friends.

Prohibition National Headquarters.

Prohibition National Headquarters are now in the Merchants' Building at 92 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. Here on one floor, occupying nearly 4,000 square feet of floor space divided into commodious offices, are the National, Illinois State, Cook County and Chicago City Prohibition Party headquarters, conveniently adjacent to each other where all the general work of the Committees' various departments may be most speedily handled.

Some of the conspicuous items illustrative of the agitation being constantly carried on in these headquarters may be epitomized as follows:

The special work of the Prohibition national committee is, of course, the development and maintenance of effective organization of the Prohibition work in every unorganized state and territory, the assistance of the party everywhere by means of field workers, club organizations, and literature agitation.

The national committee is in constant touch with the Prohibition state party organizations of all the organized states, the national chairman's correspondence embracing every possible phase of the Prohibition movement. Here thousands of requests for counsel and advice, encouragement and assistance, are received and answered annually. This portion of the mail reaches national headquarters in a never ceasing stream from one end of the year to the other, and

this service is given willingly and continually as in a central part of the great work of agitation which has been developed by the Prohibition party movement during the last four decades.

Associated Prohibition Press.

The Associated Prohibition press is in constant touch with the daily, religious and reform press throughout the nation, and not a week passes which does not bring to the office of every metropolitan journal of the country the latest news of the Prohibition reform compiled and condensed for immediate editorial use. In fact, so carefully and persistently has this phase of the Prohibition national committee's work been developed that the Associated Prohibition press has become the recognized national headquarters for current information regarding all departments of the Prohibition reform, and requests are being constantly received from the leading journals and magazines of the country for important data along this line. Important matter published in each service of the Associated Prohibition press is read weekly by audiences reaching into the millions. As a result of this continued service, the two thousand daily newspapers of America are now paying ten times more attention to the Prohibition issue than they did even half a decade ago.

In addition to its regular news service bureau of the national committee, it furnishes material for a monthly Prohibition plate news service which is issued by many local papers.

National Prohibition Bookstore.

In the committee's reception room of the national headquarters is now located a rapidly increasing file of current Prohibition periodicals and publications in book and leaflet form. Friends of the Prohibition cause are specially invited to make free use of the reading room and bookstore when in Chicago and are always cordially welcome.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association headquarters are also here located, and from this corner of the national headquarters establishment the wonderful movement which has organized the Prohibition cause in nearly every leading college of the country is being ably directed and engineered by National Secretary Harry S. Warner and his enthusiastic colleagues.

Located in the very center of the busiest point in Chicago's business district, opposite the City Hall, and but a short distance from the most conspicuous business establishments of the city, the Prohibition national headquarters are easily found, and quickly accessible to all residing in or passing through Chicago.

The phone number of National Headquarters is Main 4975.

Political Assets of Prohibition Movement.

Why the National Prohibition Party has lived through forty years of fearless political warfare is forcibly detailed by Finley C. Hendrickson in these words:

The chief political asset of the Prohibition Party is the support of right against wrong in the faith that right finally makes might.

A record without political blemish, with no "deals", compromises or makeshifts to weaken confidence in its political integrity before the country.

A non-sectional national organization. It does not seek to set the south against the north, nor the east against the west. It is a national party. It is for the country.

Its "availability" stands at par. No political blunders are charged to it. It has kept political faith with itself and with the world.

In policy it is constructive without radicalism and conservative without reactionary tendencies.

Its uncompromising adherence to principle through years of adverse criticism has become a political asset of prime political importance.

The contention that above all else the drink question presents a political question, has come to be all but universally recognized. The license system, the taxation of liquors, interstate liquor shipments into "dry" territory, sale of Federal Licenses to those who trample state liquor laws under foot—all these things are the outgrowth of liquor politics practiced by two great license parties. The people now see that the drink traffic cannot be overthrown except through a political victory over it.

With this high vantage ground now occupied by the Prohibitionists, every one should stand to his post as never before.

When "Prohibition" Is Not Prohibition.

A vitally important point which is often overlooked by opponents of Prohibition is thus described by Dan R. Sheen, in his recent debate with Mayor Rose of Milwaukee:

"The trouble with a great many is that they do not understand Prohibitionists or Prohibition. I know my opponent is one of that kind. He does not understand what Prohibition is. I am going to tell him, and incidentally would like to have you listen. Prohibition consists of two things: a prohibitory law and its enforcement. A great many people think that a prohibitory law is prohibition. The Prohibitionists have got too much sense to think anything of that kind. We have a prohibitory law right here in the city of Peoria, prohibiting the selling of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, and there is more liquor sold in Peoria on Sunday than on any other day of the week. We have a prohibitory law that says that liquor shall not be sold to minors and drunkards, and yet that is all we have.

"What is wanting? It is to have the law enforced. Why isn't it enforced? Because we have the prohibitory laws and they have turned the law over to the enemies of the laws to enforce, and it is not enforced. You might as well try to convict Satan of sin by trying him in his own realm before twelve of his imps, as to try to have a prohibitory law enforced in the hands of its enemies."

President Taft's Apt Illustration.

President Taft is not a Prohibitionist, but his shrewd political insight led him to endorse the basic principle of the Prohibition Party Movement in a notable address at Portland, Oregon, October 2, 1909.

Speaking on the need for political achievement of legislation by Congress, he declared with emphasis:

"It is easy enough to break up a party; it is easy enough to prevent legislation, but when you are charged with the responsibility before the country of carrying out legislation, then you have got to have a party behind you."

That is the faith which has carried the Prohibition Party through forty years of unwavering agitation, and which will yet prove its right to and availability for victory.

Suggestions for Practical Campaigning.

The hope of the Prohibition movement is in the faithful work of the local precinct and ward captains throughout the nation, as the party shall become organized for out-to-win practical politics. Here are some fundamental suggestions for practical campaigning which every precinct committeeman should paste in his hat and learn by heart:

First, Have fixed in your mind the boundary of your district.

Second, Carry a record in a small book of the name of every known Prohibitionist as well as every hopeful Prohibitionist in your district.

Third, Enlist the co-operation of active Prohibitionists in your district.

Fourth, Endeavor to get every man you can in your district to take the *National Prohibitionist*, your state paper, or some other Prohibition Party paper and to pay for it himself. If he cannot or will not pay for it, get his promise to read it and report his case to the County Secretary. Be sure to take one or more Prohibition papers yourself.

Fifth, Hold meetings at least as frequently as once each month in private houses if necessary, inviting all known Prohibitionists to attend, and endeavor to get others who are not acquainted with our Party principles to meet with you. Report the result of each meeting to County Headquarters.

Sixth, Endeavor especially to interest and enlist young men.

Seventh, See that every man is registered and qualified to vote.

Eighth, See that a representative of the party is at the polls before its opening and to remain until every vote is counted, tallied and reported on the return sheets.

Ninth, See that your representatives have the proper certificates from your county officers authorizing them to officially represent the party.

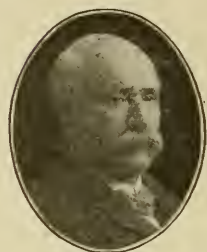
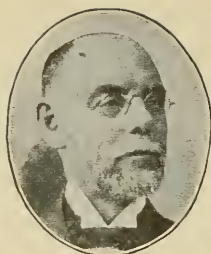
Tenth, Keep everlastingly at it and in touch with County Headquarters.

The Chautauqua Plan.

The Illinois Lincoln Temperance Chautauqua conducted under the auspices of the Illinois Prohibition State Committee, is one of the most novel ideas in recent Prohibition party agitation. During the past four years 400 six day Chautauquas have been held throughout the State of Illinois with an average attendance at each Chautauqua of from 4,000 to 10,000 admissions. The best available talent in America has been used, including National Prohibition speakers, entertainers, chalk talkers, concert companies, readers and impersonators.

In most of the towns where the Chautauquas are held, it has become the biggest event of the year. By means of this clever plan, a new spirit of interest in the Prohibition question is apparent throughout the State. Drunkards have been converted; saloons have been cleaned out of towns that never expected to be free; editors have been stirred to espousal of the cause; leading citizens have announced their enlistment in the Prohibition ranks, and hundreds of homes have been made happier by the coming of this unique Chautauqua system. It has become firmly established as one of the Institutions of the State, and it has won the support of all classes of the people.

The Chautauqua has been a financial success but all surplus has gone directly into temperance and Prohibition educational work. Practically the entire itinerary for the 100 Chautauquas of 1910 was completed by January 1, 1910, and some 25,000 season tickets already pledged.



Party Prohibitionists Elected to State Legislatures.

J. B. Lewis,
Jas. Lamont,
Clay F. Gaumer,
E. E. Lobeck,

G. W. Remington,
Frank S. Regan,
John R. Golden,
T. E. Noble,

Geo. A. Noble,
Dan R. Sheen,
Nicholas Johnson,
C. L. Selerud.

The originator and successful director of this striking innovation in temperance and Prohibition campaigning is Alonzo E. Wilson, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee of Illinois. From a close study of its workings, the plan would seem perfectly feasible for almost any State in the Union, and it is announced that a number of such Chautauquas will be started in different parts of the country in 1910.

The College Man in The Field.

One hundred and forty-nine College men were organized in Prohibitory Party service in the last campaign of 1908 in leading Western States. Following their systematic study of the liquor problem in their local student organizations through the year, they went into the field for practical first-hand experience, and the result of their endeavors is certainly inspiring.

In Minnesota seventy-eight such "gum-shoers" gave the greater part of their summer vacation to field work. Sixty men were in the Legislative fight in Illinois; eleven others were engaged in Iowa, while Indiana, New York, Connecticut, Kansas and other states each employed a number.

"They enrolled voters, interviewed politicians, preachers, editors, farmers and storekeepers wrote for the papers, published campaign literature, raised funds and did the thousand and one things that constitute practical political work."

One result of this college men's participation is given from the Minnesota field as follows:

1902—No college men employed, vote,	4,000
1904—Employed 6 men an average of 4 months each, vote, ..	12,000
1906—Employed 16 men an average of 4 months each, vote, ..	32,000
1908—Employed 85 men (total 78), an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ months each, vote,	51,000

Three million young men will cast their votes for a president of the United States on November 5, 1912. On that day one in every six will be a "First Voter." What proportion of these three million "First Voters" will cast their initial ballot for the Great Reform and a Prohibition President?

The Prohibition Party is the only political organization which can stir the minds and hearts of America's young manhood with a truly heroic cause and patriotic purpose.

"Let us quit voting the saloon out of our town at the spring election and into the state and nation at the fall election."—*Calderwood.*

Entering City Politics in Earnest.

A unique series of public conferences on municipal issues was launched by the Prohibition Central Committee of Chicago and Cook County at Prohibition Headquarters, Saturday afternoon, October 30, 1909. In the arrangement of the series of conferences, National Chairman, Charles R. Jones, of the Prohibition National Committee, Alonzo E. Wilson, Chairman Illinois Prohibition State Committee and William A. Brubaker, Chairman Cook County Prohibition Committee, are actively co-operating. At the opening conference, Rev. Ernest A. Bell, Vice-President of the Illinois Vigilance Committee, and Superintendent of the Mid-night Mission was the principal speaker. The subject of his address was "The Prohibition Party vs. the White Slave Traffic and Legalized Vice." Each succeeding meeting of the series will focus its attention upon a single leading issue. It is the intention of the Committee to invite the ablest specialists available to address each conference—from the point of view of the Prohibition Party's attitude toward each subject under discussion. An open parliament will follow each address.

In the announcement of the series, the following special reason for their present inauguration is given:

"Chicago is near to civic revolution. The grafters in public office may dissipate the present rising of moral sentiment, or it may overwhelm and cast them out. In either event it is the duty and the opportunity of the Prohibition Party to point the way and take the lead. If as a result of the present city-wide agitation of moral issues, the Prohibition Party is placed in power, we must be ready to assume every responsibility.

"Let us now, in these meetings show our practical wisdom and statesmanship and prove to the people that every issue of municipal reform depends for success upon the abolition of the liquor traffic that if given the reins of power, we can grapple with the issues of civic health, education, transportation, revenue and taxation, law enforcement, labor, and public utilities."

Prohibition Party Headquarters in Cities.

Chicago, Ill., National, State and County, 92 La Salle Street. (Cor. Washington and La Salle Streets.)

Minneapolis, Minn., State, 804 Sykes Block.

Portland, Oregon, State, 32 Washington Building.

Kansas City, Kansas, State, 648 Minnesota Ave.

Indianapolis, Indiana, State, 22-23 Union Trust Building.

Providence, R. I., State, Room 18, 96 Weybosset Street.

Los Angeles, Cal., State, 208 Bryson Block. County, 208 N. Spring Street.

Camden, N. J., State, 550 Berkeley Street.

Trenton, N. J., County, Broad and Perry Streets.

Paterson, N. J., County, 15 Prince Street.

Denver, Colo., State, 1018—18th Street.

Baltimore, Md., State, 816 Equitable Building.
 Detroit, Mich., State, 58 Griswold Street. County, 58 Griswold Street.
 Kansas City, Mo., State, 1123 E. 12th Street.
 Lincoln, Nebr., State, 340 N. Eleventh Street.
 Brookings, S. D., State, Patriot Building.
 Dallas, Texas, State, 205 Commonwealth Bank Building.
 Madison, Wis., State, Marston Block.
 Philadelphia, Pa., City, 1305 Arch Street.
 Pittsburg, Pa., County, 1008 Hartje Bldg.
 Cleveland, Ohio, State, American Trust Bldg.
 Seattle, Wash., State, Walker Bldg.*
 Boston, Mass., State, 905 Paddock Bldg.
 New York, N. Y., County, 31 Nassau St.
 Brooklyn, N. Y., County, 113 Columbia Heights.
 Buffalo, N. Y., County, 375 Maryland St.
 *Burned, November 9, 1909. Temporary Headquarters, 403 Eleventh Ave.,

North.

Prohibition Vote for President.

State—	1908	1904	1900	1896	1892	1888	1884	1880	1876	1872
Alabama	665	612	2,173	2,147	239	583	613	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	1,151	993	584	889	113	641	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	11,770	7,380	5,024	2,573	8,129	5,761	2,920	61	.....	.....
Colorado	5,559	3,438	3,790	1,717	1,688	2,191	761	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut ..	2,380	1,506	1,617	1,808	4,026	4,234	2,489	409	378	205
Delaware	670	607	538	355	565	400	64	.....	.....	.....
Florida	1,356	5	2,234	654	475	423	72	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1,059	685	1,396	5,613	988	1,808	168	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	1,986	1,013	857	197	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	29,364	34,770	17,626	9,796	25,870	21,703	12,074	443	141	.....
Indiana	18,045	23,496	13,718	3,056	13,050	9,881	3,058	.....	38	.....
Iowa	9,837	11,601	9,502	3,192	6,402	3,550	1,472	592	36	.....
Kansas	5,082	7,245	3,605	1,611	4,539	6,779	4,495	.....	110	.....
Kentucky	5,837	6,609	3,780	4,781	6,442	5,225	3,139	258	818	.....
Louisiana ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	328	.....	.....	.....
Maine	1,487	1,510	2,585	1,570	3,062	2,691	2,160	93	.....	.....
Maryland	3,302	3,034	4,582	5,918	5,877	4,767	2,827	.....	10	.....
Mass'tts	4,379	4,279	6,207	2,998	7,539	8,701	9,923	682	84	.....
Michigan	17,164	13,398	11,859	5,025	14,069	20,945	18,403	942	767	1,271
Minnesota	10,114	6,253	8,555	4,365	14,182	15,311	4,684	286	144	.....
Mississippi ....	.....	.....	.....	485	910	218	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	4,222	7,191	5,965	2,196	4,331	4,539	2,153	.....	64	.....
Montana	827	335	298	186	549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	5,179	6,323	3,685	1,243	4,902	9,429	2,899	.....	1,599	.....
Nevada ....	.....	.....	.....	89	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	4,930	6,838	7,183	5,614	8,131	7,904	6,153	191	43	.....
New Hmpsr ..	905	750	1,270	779	1,297	1,566	552	180	.....	200
New York	22,654	20,776	22,043	16,052	38,190	30,231	24,999	1,517	2,329	201
N. Carolina ..	360	361	1,006	675	2,636	2,789	454	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota ..	1,553	1,140	731	358	899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	11,402	19,339	10,203	5,068	26,012	24,356	11,069	2,616	1,636	2,100
Oregon	2,682	3,806	2,516	919	2,281	1,677	402	.....	.....	.....
Penna.	36,774	33,717	27,908	19,274	25,123	20,947	15,283	1,319	1,319	1,630
Rhode Is.	1,016	768	1,529	1,160	1,654	1,250	928	20	68	.....
So. Carolina ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Dak.	4,039	2,965	1,542	683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	334	1,889	3,900	3,098	4,851	5,969	1,151	.....	.....	.....
Texas	1,792	3,865	2,644	1,786	2,165	4,749	3,534	.....	.....	.....
Utah, ....	.....	.....	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	802	792	383	733	1,415	1,460	1,752	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	1,108	1,382	2,150	2,350	2,738	1,678	138	.....	.....	.....
Washington	4,700	3,229	2,363	968	2,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Va.	5,107	4,413	1,585	1,216	2,145	1,084	939	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	11,572	9,770	10,125	7,509	13,132	14,277	7,656	69	153	.....
Wyoming	66	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	253,231	258,205	209,469	130,617	263,480	249,918	149,772	9,678	9,737	5,607

Prohibition National Committee.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Charles R. Jones; Vice-President, A. G. Wolfenbarger, Lincoln, Nebr.; Secretary, W. G. Calderwood, Sykes Block, Minneapolis, Minn.; Treasurer, Felix T. McWhirter, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. A. Stevens, Tyrone, Pa.; Samuel Dickie, Albion, Mich.; Finley C. Hendrickson, Cumberland, Md.; O. W. Stewart, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Cranfill, Dallas, Texas.

National Headquarters, 92 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Arkansas—H. Brady, Beebe; Henry Hatton, Beebe.

California—T. K. Beard, Modesto; Wiley J. Philips, Los Angeles.

Colorado—H. L. Murray, Longmont; O. A. Reinhardt, Denver.

Connecticut—F. G. Platt, New Britain; Wm. N. Taft, West Goshen.

Delaware—Geo. W. Todd, Wilmington; L. W. Brosius, 402 Delaware Ave., Wilmington.

Florida—John P. Coffin, Eustis; Francis Truebold, Bradentown.

Georgia—Geo. Gordon, 604 Temple Ct., Atlanta; W. S. Witham, Box 862, Atlanta.

Illinois—O. W. Stewart, 5464 Jefferson Ave., Chicago; A. E. Wilson, 92 La Salle St., Chicago.

Indiana—F. T. McWhirter, Indianapolis; Chas. Eckhart, Auburn.

Iowa—O. D. Ellett, Marshalltown; K. W. Brown, Ames.

Kansas—Earle R. Delay, Sharon; J. N. Wood, Ottawa.

Kentucky—Mrs. F. E. Beauchamp, Lexington; T. B. Demaree, Wilmore.

Louisiana—E. E. Israel, 1218 Main St., Baton Rouge; Walter Miller, New Orleans.

Maine—N. F. Woodbury, Auburn; Lyman B. Merritt, Houlton.

Maryland—F. C. Hendrickson, Cumberland; Geo. R. Gorsuch, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—John M. Fisher, Attleboro; J. B. Lewis, Paddock Bldg., Boston.

Michigan—Samuel Dickie, Albion; Fred W. Corbett, Lansing.

Minnesota—W. G. Calderwood, Sykes Block, Minneapolis; Geo. W. Higgins, Kasota Bldg., Minneapolis.

Missouri—H. P. Faris, Clinton; Charles E. Stokes, 1123 E. 12th St., Kansas City.

Montana—Mrs. Kate M. Hamilton, Butte.

Nebraska—A. G. Wolfenbarger, Lincoln; D. B. Gilbert, Fremont.

New Hampshire—A. H. Morrill, Laconia; J. S. Blanchard, Concord.

New Jersey—Geo. J. Haven, 550 Berkley St., Camden; J. G. Van Cise, Summit.

New York—C. E. Pitts, Oswego; Geo. E. Stockwell, Fort Plain.

North Carolina—J. M. Templeton, Cary; Thos. P. Johnston, Salisbury.

North Dakota—Theo. E. Ostlund, Hillsboro; M. H. Kiff, Tower City.

- Ohio*—F. M. Mecartney, Board of Trade, Columbus; J. B. Martin, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Charles Brown, Carmen; Rev. J. M. Monroe, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—F. McKercher, 240 Stark St., Portland; W. P. Elmore, Brownsville.
Pennsylvania—A. A. Stevens, Tyrone; D. B. McCalmont, Franklin.
Rhode Island—C. H. Tilley, Banigan Bldg., Providence; B. E. Helme, Kingston.
South Dakota—W. T. Raffety, Miller; Quincy Lee Morrow, Brookings.
Tennessee—A. D. Reynolds, Bristol; J. B. Stinespring, Sanford.
Texas—J. B. Cranfill, Dallas; Walter C. Swengel, Dallas.
Utah—Robt. J. Shields, Salt Lake City; Miss Edith Wade, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—H. S. Eldred, Sheldon; Dr. Hausen, Montpelier.
Virginia—G. M. Smithdeal, Richmond; J. W. Bodley, Staunton.
Washington—Guy Posson, Seattle; R. E. Dunlap, Seattle.
West Virginia—E. W. Mills, Fairmont; U. A. Clayton, Fairmont.
Wisconsin—W. D. Cox, Milwaukee; B. E. Van Keuren, Oshkosh.
Wyoming—L. L. Laughlin, Laramie; C. J. Sawyer, Laramie.
Arizona—Frank J. Sibley, Tucson; Dr. J. W. Thomas, Phoenix.

State Chairmen of The Prohibition Party.

- Alabama*—Chairman, J. B. Albritton, Bellwood.
Arkansas—Chairman, G. H. Kimball, Masonic Temple, Little Rock.
California—Chairman, J. H. Woertendyke, 208 Bryson Block, Los Angeles; Secretary M. W. Atwood, Los Angeles.
Colorado—Chairman, O. A. Reinhardt, 1018-18th St., Denver.
Connecticut—Chairman, E. L. G. Hohenthal, S. Manchester; Secretary, Myrton T. Smith, Hartford.
Delaware—Chairman, R. M. Cooper, Cheswold.
Florida—Chairman, John P. Coffin, Eustis; Secretary, F. P. Coffin.
Georgia—Chairman, W. S. Witham, Atlanta, Box 862; Treasurer, Chas. D. Barker, Atlanta.
Idaho—Chairman, Aaron M. Bray, 1112 Eastman Ave., Boise.
Illinois—Chairman, Alonzo E. Wilson, 92 La Salle St., Chicago; Secretary, L. F. Gumbart, Macomb.
Indiana—Chairman, F. W. Lough, Union Trust Bldg., Indianapolis; Secretary, Edward W. Clark, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Chairman, C. Durant Jones, Perry; Secretary, E. E. Bennett, Winterset.
Kansas—Chairman, Edwin C. Hadley, 684 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City; Secretary, Rev. O. S. Morrow, Kansas City.
Kentucky—Chairman, E. D. Pickett, 502 Fourth Ave., Louisville; Secretary, H. S. D. Wright, Louisville.
Louisiana—Chairman, E. E. Israel, 1218 Main St., Baton Rouge; Secretary, Walter Miller, New Orleans.
Maine—Chairman, James Perrigo, Houlton; Secretary, O. A. McKenney, Kennebunk.
Maryland—Chairman, Charles R. Woods, Baltimore; Secretary, A. F. Jones, Baltimore.

- Massachusetts*—Chairman, Willard O. Wylie, Paddock Bldg., Boston; Secretary, Wilbur D. Moon, Boston.
- Michigan*—Chairman, Alfred Lowther, 58 Griswold St., Detroit; Secretary, Webb D. Doane, Detroit.
- Minnesota*—Chairman, Geo. W. Higgins, Minneapolis; Secretary, W. G. Calderwood, Sykes Block, Minneapolis.
- Missouri*—Chairman, Charles E. Stokes, 1123 E. 12th St., Kansas City; Secretary, J. C. Hughes, Richmond.
- Montana*—Chairman, R. R. Crowe, Billings.
- Nebraska*—Chairman, D. B. Gilbert, 340 N. 11th St., Lincoln; Secretary, J. P. Heald, Osceola.
- New Hampshire*—Chairman, Alva H. Morrill, Laconia.
- New Jersey*—Chairman, George J. Haven, 550 Berkeley St., Camden; Secretary, Samuel Wilson, Jersey City.
- New York*—Chairman, Clarence E. Pitts, 8 Grant Block, Oswego; Secretary, C. A. Duvall, Oswego.
- North Dakota*—Chairman, Theodore E. Ostlund, Hillsboro; Secretary, M. H. Kiff, Tower City.
- Ohio*—Chairman, H. F. MacLane, 702 American Trust Bldg., Cleveland; Secretary, Prescott Gillilan, Oak Hill.
- Oklahoma*—Chairman, George E. Rouch, Durant; Secretary, D. W. Ross, Enid.
- Oregon*—Chairman, J. P. Newell, 368 E. 33rd St., Portland; Secretary, F. McKercher, Portland.
- Pennsylvania*—Chairman, Burton L. Rockwood, Franklin; Secretary, C. W. R. Smith, Philadelphia.
- Rhode Island*—Chairman, Elisha T. Read, Woonsocket; Secretary, Daniel G. Wood, Providence.
- South Dakota*—Chairman, C. V. Templeton, Woonsocket; Secretary, Quincy Lee Morrow, Brookings.
- Texas*—Chairman, E. H. Conibear, Dallas; Secretary, P. F. Paige, Dallas.
- Vermont*—Chairman, T. C. Andrews, Barre; Secretary, Rev. G. H. Story, Burlington.
- Virginia*—Chairman, G. M. Smithdeal, Richmond; Secretary, James W. Bodley, Staunton.
- Washington*—Chairman, Guy Posson, Seattle; Secretary, R. E. Dunlap, Seattle.
- West Virginia*—Chairman, U. A. Clayton, Fairmont; Secretary, Jay E. Cunningham, Pennsboro.
- Wisconsin*—Chairman, J. Burritt Smith, Madison.
- Wyoming*—Chairman, L. L. Laughlin, Laramie; Secretary, C. J. Sawyer, Laramie.
- Arizona*—Chairman, John Wix Thomas, Phoenix.

The Prohibition Press.

The *Prohibition Press* is the back-bone of our agitation, the advertiser of the vitality of our cause, vote winner, conviction maker, and power inspirer of our rank and file.

The success of every effort at Party organization and agitation depends in large degree upon the faithful backing and effective circulation of the *Prohibition Press*.

LEADING PROHIBITION PAPERS AND EDITORS OF THE UNITED STATES

National Prohibitionist,	(w)	Wm. P. F. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.
Clean Politics,	(w)	W. M. Likins, .....Indianapolis, Ind.
Banner, The	(w)	George W. Woolsey, ..Danville, Ill.
California Voice,	(w)	Wiley J. Phillips, ...Los Angeles, Cal.
Iowa Prohibitionist, The	(w)	O. D. Ellett, Ph. D., ..Marshalltown, Iowa
Kansas Prohibitionist, The	(w)	Edwin C. Hadley, ...Kansas City, Kans.
Kentucky Patriot, The	(m)	E. D. Pickett, ...Louisville, Ky.
Kansas City Leader, The	(w)	Charles E. Stokes, ...Kansas City, Mo.
Mountain State Patriot, The ..	(w)	J. W. Bedford, ....Parsons, W. Va.
New Jersey Gazette, The	(w)	Wm. K. Fisher, ....Camden, N. J.
Nebraska News,	(w)	J. L. Claflin, .....University Pl., Neb.
Northwestern Patriot,	(w)	George F. Wells, ....Brookings, S. D.
Patriot Phalanx, The	(w)	Wm. F. Clark, ....Indianapolis, Ind.
		E. W. Clark,
Prohibition Journal, The	(w)	Fred. A. Moore, ...Perry, Iowa
People, The	(m)	Orrin H. Graham, ...Franklin, Pa.
Sentinel, The	(w)	Chas. J. C. Scholpp, ..Jamestown, N. Y.
Southern Star, The	(w)	Charles D. Barker, ...Atlanta, Ga.
True American, The	(m)	Wm. A. Taylor, ....Battle Creek, Mich.
Voter, The	(m)	Myrton T. Smith, ...Hartford, Conn.
Venango Daily Herald, The ..	(d)	David B. McCalmont, Franklin, Pa.
Looking Glass, The	(w)	E. A. Gerrard, ....Monroe, Neb.

w weekly, m monthly.

There are a large number of bright and aggressive local newspapers throughout the country standing loyally by the National Prohibition Movement. Their number is increasing.

Among the many such local newspapers are the following: The Advance, D. Stanley Coors, Editor, Shelby, Mich.; The Fulton Observer, A. P. Bradt, Editor, Fulton, N. Y.; The Index, Dr. C. W. Huntington, Editor, Williamsport, Pa.; The Jefferson County Republican, George H. Frasher, Editor, Fairfield, Iowa; The Pen, N. W. Hall, Editor, Green Springs Depot, Va.; The Patrol, C. W. Bailey, Editor, Geneva, Ill.; The People's Tribune, C. H. Chamberlin, Editor, Uniontown, Pa.; The Times, C. O. Fenton, Editor, Logansport, Ind.; The Vindicator, Eugene L. Martin, Editor, Franklin, Pa.; The Herald, Springfield, Mo.; The Hannibal News, Hannibal, N. Y.; The Independent, Middlebury, Ind., and The Leader, Kane, Pa.

From The Liquor Side.

The sincere student of the liquor question will certainly desire to read the argument of the liquor leaders for their own trade, and their officially approved literature is easily available. The most complete set of such literature is published by the United States Brewers' Association, New York, a list of which can be secured upon application.

The *YEAR BOOK* of the United States Brewers' Association gives the gist of the liquor side of the question in brief but comprehensive form. Among the leading liquor trade papers which afford their readers an idea of the current plans and attitude of the liquor trade, are: *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, New York; *Mida's Criterion of the Liquor Trade*, Chicago; *The American Brewer*, New York; *The Brewers' Journal*, New York; *Champion of Fair Play*, Chicago; *Wine and Spirit News*, Columbus; *Beverages*, New York City. The first four are published monthly or semi-monthly in large magazine form at an expensive subscription price. The others mentioned are published in newspaper form at nominal rates.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

Adopted Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1908.

The Prohibition Party of the United States, assembled in convention at Columbus, Ohio, July 15-16, 1908, expressing gratitude to almighty God for the victories of our principles in the past, for encouragement at present, and for confidence in early and triumphant success in the future, makes the following declaration of principles, and pledges their enactment into law when placed in power:

1. The submission by Congress to the several states, of an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.
2. The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia, in the territories and all places over which the national government has jurisdiction; the repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of interstate traffic therein.
3. The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.
4. Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.
5. The establishment of postal savings banks and the guaranty of deposits in banks.
6. The regulation of all corporations doing an interstate commerce business.
7. The creation of a permanent tariff commission.
8. The strict enforcement of law instead of official tolerance and practical license of the social evil which prevails in many of our cities, with its unspeakable traffic in girls.
9. Uniform marriage and divorce laws.
10. An equitable and constitutional employers' liability act.
11. Court review of postoffice department decisions.
12. The prohibition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories.
13. Legislation basing suffrage only upon intelligence and ability to read and write the English language.
14. The preservation of the mineral and forest resources of the country, and the improvement of the highways and waterways.

Believing in the righteousness of our cause and the final triumph of our principles, and convinced of the unwillingness of the Republican and Democratic parties to deal with these issues, we invite to full party fellowship all citizens who are with us agreed.

The Great Related Issues.

When the Prohibition Party was organized it not only faced the iniquitous license system and a people asleep to its evil, but it faced an absolutely fettered condition of independent political thinking and action. The Prohibition party has not only been the parent and guardian of the movement that now forebodes the inevitable and complete annihilation of the liquor traffic, but it has been the chief factor in bringing about political independence and political righteousness.

Measured by its blessings to humanity, the organization and perpetuation of the Prohibition party outranks every political achievement recorded in the annals of our country—aye, in the world's history.

Our triumph, not only death to the liquor traffic but forevermore life to political independence and purity in politics.—Hon. Robert H. Patton.

One of the most notable developments of the Prohibition movement was the "do-everything" policy originated by Frances E. Willard on the ground that the Temperance Reform was intimately related to every important issue before the people. The forty departments of work of the White Ribbon host have been a challenge to the cynic who contemptuously accused the Prohibitionists of blindly following a "narrow" aim with a "single idea."

The National Prohibition Party during the past forty years has championed with heartiest enthusiasm more than a score of the significant and strategic reforms of the hour, and the success which has been achieved by many of these once unpopular issues is due in no small degree to the fearless, persistent support accorded them by the National Prohibition movement in the pioneer days of their development.

The latest National Platform of the Prohibition movement, adopted at Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1908, is typical of the attitude of party Prohibitionists everywhere. The Columbus Platform urges the merits of no less than fourteen important related issues, which are detailed on the opposite page.

The Chicago Record-Herald, July 18, 1908, said of this platform:

"The platform of the Columbus convention is a very model of brevity and condensation—a model, in truth, which the bigger parties might well study and copy—yet it is remarkably comprehensive and modern. It affords additional evidence of the popularity of advanced ideas and constructive reform.

"Such a platform as this will command admiration in many circles where there is little Prohibition sentiment. It is unquestionably a significant political document, which reflects the constructive and progressive spirit of this wonderful epoch, an epoch of reform, of moral awakening, of a determined and successful struggle against injustice and abuse of privilege and power."

The *YEAR BOOK* is glad to present herewith suggestive correspondence regarding some of the most immediately important of these associated reforms, contributed by well known leaders both within and without our party ranks.

A Square Look at Other Current Reforms.

Contributions written specially for the 1910 YEAR BOOK.

The State and Interstate Questions.

Plank No. 2.—The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia, in the territories and all places over which the national government has jurisdiction; the repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of interstate traffic therein.

Plank No. 4.—Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.

Plank No. 6.—The regulation of all corporations doing an interstate commerce business.

Finley C. Hendrickson writes the *YEAR BOOK*:

The second plank of the Columbus Platform sets forth the corrective principles for the worst governmental evils of the country today. With more than half of the territory of the States "dry," no sound reason can be assigned why the drink traffic should be allowed to further exploit the District of Columbia and Federal territory as a "wet" base to overthrow the constitutionally expressed will of the people of the States. All that can be said against the saloons in the cities applies with peculiar force to the City of Washington, which should, under Federal control, become a model in every respect. But a model city the Capital of this Nation cannot become under the license system.

The repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquors is especially demanded. The tax now imposed arose under the passage of the War Measure of 1862.

The whole theory of taxation is protection, but under this war measure the heaviest taxpayers (the hard drinkers) receive worse than no protection, but instead are virtually penalized and socially ostracized, which results are traceable in the largest degree to this false fiscal policy of the taxation of liquors. This war policy perverts the whole theory of taxation, and makes this, the richest nation on earth, virtually collect a large part of its national revenue from the poor and destitute through distillers, brewers and saloon-keepers.

This liquor tax should be repealed and graduated and inheritance taxes substituted therefor, as called for by the Fourth plank of the Columbus platform. Inheritance and income taxes would conform with the general principles of taxation, release the Nation from a false fiscal policy, and more than supplement any alleged loss of federal revenue through the repeal of liquor taxation.

The defeat of the will of the people of sovereign states through interstate liquor shipments is repugnant to the sense of mankind and the spirit of our institutions.

While Section 2 of Article 4 of the Constitution provided that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," the men who framed the Constitution and the people who ratified it certainly never meant that the power they gave Congress to control interstate commerce should be construed to give any class of citizens, or any business, in one State *more* "privileges and immunities" than citizens of another State *in that other State*. That is now the practical result of liquor exploitation of federal functions. By living outside Prohibition States, the brewers and distillers can claim more "privileges and immunities" in the defeat of Prohibition laws than if they were citizens of the Prohibition States. No citizens of Kansas, for instance, may lawfully engage in the manufacture and sale of liquor in that State, but the brewers and distillers of Illinois may engage in the sale of liquor not only in Illinois and other license States, *but also in Kansas*. By resorting to the U. S. Mails and interstate commerce, more "privileges and immunities" are accorded the liquor men now than are accorded any other class of citizens in the States today.

The Strongest Bulwark of Drink.

It therefore becomes important to inquire how, if one State may be denied the right to protect its internal policy, acting under its reserved police powers (reserved in name at least), on what may two, ten or all the forty-six States base a claim to protect their internal policies? This refusal of Congress to permit the States a fair trial of Prohibition is federal "centralization by construction," with the distillers and brewers leading, dragging every function of the Federal Government after them. Under this same War Measure which turns the Federal Government against law and order in the States, which denies to the States a proper interstate commerce act relating to alcoholic liquors, which sells "government licenses" to saloon outlaws in "dry" state territory, which sustains the rule of the Treasury Department forbidding internal revenue collectors testifying in the State courts against these same liquor outlaws, the powers of the Federal Government are set against the highest interests of the States.

The anomalous situation is the more marked when one sets over against this unreciprocal attitude of the Federal Government the fact that the States hold their honor too high to encourage any violation of any Federal laws, and the further fact that while the Federal Government stoutly declares that all must respect and obey Congressional enactments, it does itself show an utter disregard for state enactments.

If "centralization by construction" can go unchecked in the support of such an evil as the drink traffic, whereby the reserved powers in the States are virtually annulled, one must naturally reflect that this same "centralization by construction" doctrine will be boldly advanced when it can clothe itself with such a seeming good as will hide the falsity of the doctrine itself.

The principle of the 6th plank of the Columbus platform, calling for "the regulation of all corporations doing an interstate commerce business" is so well recognized and rests on such sound constitutional and moral foundations that it needs no special argument to support it.

Since it is clearly established that the several States may not regulate corporations doing an interstate business, it follows that Congress must regulate them or they will go unregulated, and boast freedom from restraint applicable to no other interests. (This would not only be foreign to the principles upon which our institutions rest, but would finally be self-destructive of those vast interests of an interstate character which, properly regulated, must continue to be powerful factors in the development, stability and general welfare of the American people. No interests can be beneficiaries to a greater extent of sound regulation than those interests of an interstate character which may be tempted to abuse their power for the sale of questionable gains. Equal rights and full justice to all interests, individual and corporate, lowly and powerful, is the only safe rule for advancing civilization in any government.)

Three Popular Reforms.

Plank No. 3.—The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Public sentiment is rapidly crystallizing for national achievement of this reform. These states have already declared in its favor:

Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Wyoming.

Plank No. 5.—The establishment of postal savings banks and the guaranty of deposits in banks.

Plank No. 7.—The creation of a permanent tariff commission.

One of the reforms which Prohibitionists everywhere have most heartily championed for years, noted in Plank No. 5 is the establishment of Postal Savings Banks, and the additional clause in the Columbus Platform, relating to guaranteed bank deposits, proves the friendliness of the Party for the protection of the people against the too frequent manipulations of financial speculators. *The seventh plank*, calling for the creation of a permanent tariff commission, is one of the liveliest questions of the day and has provoked wide discussion. That it would prove a solution of the present tariff question would necessarily depend upon the manner of the proposed commission's appointment and organization, but the principle of Government by Commission is making its way into all the political departments of city and state.

Drink and The White Slave Trade.

Plank No. 8.—The strict enforcement of law instead of official tolerance and practical license of the social evil which prevails in many of our cities, with its unspeakable traffic in girls.

Rev. Ernest A. Bell, Superintendent of the Midnight Mission, Chicago, writes to the YEAR BOOK, December 20, 1909:

"If on coming home from missionary service in India some years ago, I had reported the existence in heathendom of a market for girls such as Chicago and New York maintain, I would have horrified the churches. There is abounding vice in India and China, but its promotion is not a pet department of government, as it is in our wicked American cities. Our criminal officials and all who encourage their crimes invite upon our cities the doom of Sodom and Gomorrah. Things cannot go on as they are going, except to national damnation. Commerce in girls cannot exist in a civilized society; we are not civilized while it lasts. Politicians who protect this infernal trade deserve to be made cell-mates in the penitentiary with the traders. By the light of medical science we now know that one-fourth of blindness, one-fourth of surgical operations on women (mostly innocent wives), one-fourth of the insanity and three-fourths of locomotor ataxia are due to the vice diseases. Not only do the pest-houses murder girls by inches; they blast the men and their present or future wives and children. In the light of the truth as all up-to-date physicians now know it, we might as well segregate and regulate cannibals, as to permit men and women who make commerce of girls and exploit young men to their destruction to go on with their most damnable crimes."

Testimony That Refutes Brewers' Claim.

The social evil and the so-called "white slave traffic" is awakening international attention because of its rapid spread in every land during the past few years. All study and investigation of the problem show that the future of the race itself, as well as the permanence of civilization, is menaced by this gigantic evil.

The leaders in this world battle assert that liquor is the chief bait and instrument used by the scoundrels who carry on the traffic in every great city of the globe, and that it could not exist were the liquor traffic delegalized and extirpated by legislation and public opinion. Realizing the danger, the liquor traffic, through its press bureaus, is everywhere attempting to disclaim connection or alliance with the "red light district" of every great city. A discussion of this question sent broadcast throughout the country by the brewers of the East, declares:

"The saloon is not the cause of prostitution and the girls who enter the hell of harlotry do not, in one case out of a thousand, enter by way of the saloon, or by the use of intoxicants."

In view of the nation wide circulation of this and similar documents, the *Associated Prohibition Press* wrote the best known and most successful workers in the crusade against the social evil, whose long and practical experience would give their testimony authoritative value. The replies are startling in their indictment of the saloon and the liquor traffic as the breeder and fosterer of immorality and the "White Slave Trade."

Noted and Successful Rescue Workers Speak.

Ophelia L. Amigh, Superintendent of the State Training School for Girls, Geneva, Ill., writes:

"Out of 1,376 received since the opening of this institution, and out of about 440 at present in the school, I might almost say that nearly every girl sent to us has gone wrong because of drinking, either through the inheritance from her parents or from the influence of the saloon on the girl herself. I have never found the social evil or its victim separate and apart from the saloon or from drink, except in the case of some feeble-minded girls, and they were made so by having either a drunken father or a drunken mother, or both. I am often called upon to speak about my work among the girls here and I never fail to impress this phase of it, 'that the saloon is the main factor in filling this and other institutions of its kind.'"

Mrs. J. K. Barney, World's Superintendent of Penal, Charitable and Reformatory Work, (W. C. T. U.) wrote from Providence, R. I.:

"My experience of the last thirty-five years, while engaged in rescue and reform work in the prisons, jails and police stations of this and other countries, is that whenever you touch this open sore of our civilization, you touch the liquor traffic. Accompanied by officers I have spent midnight hours upon the streets of large cities searching for lost girls and women and never touched hands with one, young or old, that I did not get the odor of liquor, and to my questions concerning it I have always had answer with this meaning, 'We could not live without it; we began this life with it and we shall have to keep on.'"

Mrs. Frances Joseph-Gaudet, founder and President of the Colored Industrial Home and School, (Inc.) New Orleans, La., writes:

"Fully 90% of the fallen girls in my state owe their condition to the drink habit and saloon. I have been engaged in prison work for 15 years and talked with hundreds of fallen girls who have lost their all while under the influence of liquor."

Drink, Breeder of Immorality.

J. J. Kelso, State Superintendent of work for Neglected and Dependent Children for the Province of Ontario, with 20 years' experience in this field writes from Toronto:

"Without a doubt intoxicating liquor is responsible for consigning to perdition more than one-half the women and girls who are found in brothels and rescue homes. The men who have caused their downfall have been under the influence and they have used it freely to break down resistance on the part of their victims. Drink has been at the bottom of three-fourths of the horrible cases of incest that have come before me. Liquor is almost invariably associated with immorality, and has from time immemorial been used to kill the moral sensibility. Facts are so strong and so persistent that no true worker for humanity can fail to recognize in alcohol the deadly enemy of all that makes for success and happiness in life."

Wiley J. Phillips, Chairman of the National Committee on the White Slave Traffic, Chairman of the Pacific Coast Purity Association, Member of the Board of Directors of the Board of Hope, Los Angeles, and of the Helping Hand Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Editor of the California Voice, writes:

"As a result of 30 years of investigation and study of this question I am sure that 85% of 'felled girls' find the open door to ruin in the social dance where wines are sold, the dance halls where liquors are sold and the cafes and wine-rooms to which, after theatre, ball and dance, the young people resort. Every saloon in Los Angeles has over it, in the rear of it, or very near it, places for fallen women. From 75 to 90 per cent of the divorces are traceable to drink in the estimate of Judges in this city. *Judge Noyes*, 40 years a practicing attorney, Superior Court Judge for 22 years, and not a Prohibitionist, just now declared to me 'that 99 per cent of the divorces were directly or indirectly traceable to drink and that 95 per cent of all cases coming before him could be traced to drink in some way.' During the enforced Prohibition in San Francisco there was no 'Barbary coast' and no 'red light district.' On the opening of saloons the 'coast' sprang again into existence and every house east of Du-mont Street was either a saloon or a bawdy house, or both."

Mrs. Rose Woodallen Chapman, National Superintendent Department of Social Purity (W. C. T. U.) writes:

"Advocates of the liquor business would have us believe that there is no relation between the moral downfall of young women—yes, and of the men of our land,—and the use of alcoholic liquors. They admit that fallen women drink, but maintain that the drinking habit was formed after their fall and not before. Those who have worked with the fallen women testify that a larger proportion of women enter a life of evil through the in-

fluence of alcohol than through any other one cause. The percentage should be placed as high as 90."

Alcohol, Chief Tool of Vice.

Says *Dr. Prince A. Morrow*, one of the most eminent physicians in New York City and *President of the American Society of Moral and Sanitary Prophylaxis*:

"A large proportion of men and a still larger proportion of women owe their initial debauch to the influence of alcohol. Perhaps more than any other agency, alcohol relaxes the moral sense while it stimulates the sexual impulse."

Says another well-known physician:

"The greatest danger of all to the control of the sexual impulse is drinking. *M. Forcl* proved the great importance of liquor as predisposing to sexual indulgence by collecting statistics in France, which show that no less than 76% of all venereal infections occur under the influence of alcohol."

Dr. Winfield S. Hall, Professor of physiology in the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, says:

"It is under the influence of alcohol that the young man is almost sure to make his first visit to the house of prostitution. If the girl loses her virtue, it takes place, in the majority of cases, when she is under the influence of alcohol."

Mrs. Mary J. Annable, since 1893 State Superintendent of Rescue Work for Girls, (New York W. C. T. U.) writes:

"Through this department 3,819 girls have been rescued in the past 16 years. In 1907 I personally worked with 542 fallen girls and 510 of these confessed their ruined virtue was from drink. Drink is responsible, in my opinion, for the social evil."

Startling revelations made regarding the political alliance of politicians, the liquor traffic and organized vice have developed in New York and Chicago during 1909, where it has been shown by official investigation that the dominant party in each of these two great cities of America are hand in glove with the capitalists of vice. The white slave traffic flourishes in Chicago under a Republican Mayor, "elected by the best elements of the party," a Republican Prosecutor and a Republican Governor, and sworn testimony shows that hundreds of thousands of dollars of graft are reaped from this protected pestilence; the system in New York is even more deep seated and its terrific exposure in recent issues of *McClure's Magazine* and the *New York Evening Post*, is a damning indictment of the Democratic bosses in power.

The Child Labor Menace.

Plank No. 12.—The Prohibition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories.

John Mitchell, former President of the United Mine Workers of America, and one of the foremost leaders in the labor movement of this country, writes the *YEAR BOOK* under date of November 26, 1909:

"Whatever differences of opinion may prevail as to some of the issues between political organizations, there can be no disagreement among men, except that born of avarice, as to the soundness and justice of Plank No. 12 of the National Platform of the Prohibition Party, which declares emphatically against the employment of children in mines, workshops, and factories.

"Labor is the Nation's most valuable asset. It should be conserved and protected in every possible manner. The employment of your children in mines, mills, stores, and factories is not only wasteful and economically unsound, but it is, in addition, wrong and utterly vicious to exploit the labor of children, whose youth and dependence make them helpless to protect themselves. A nation is not really great that is not solicitous for the well being of even the least of the little children in the factories.

"Society should see to it that our future citizens, those who are to be the mothers and the fathers of the coming generations, are given the best opportunity to develop to the fullest extent of their physical, mental, and moral possibilities."

Edwin Perry, Secretary and Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, writes the *YEAR BOOK* from Indianapolis:

"I indorse every plank of your platform and wish you unbounded success. These fourteen (14) planks concern our nation very vitally and are worthy of serious consideration at the hands of all people, irrespective of their affiliation or station in life.

"In regard to plank No. 12, one of the greatest problems now confronting the American people is Child Labor and if this vital and momentous question was thoroughly understood and fully appreciated by this great republic, its ultimate solution would only be a matter of time. If all the hardships and privations, and sufferings that the children have endured throughout the ages of time, could be held up to public gaze, what a pathetic picture it would be!

"It would demonstrate to an intelligent public how relentless childish innocence has been made a commercial proposition at the expense of manhood and womanhood. When we contemplate the effect of this pernicious system upon society, it is well that the people should be brought to a full realization of this great crime against civilization. If the average citizen should visit some of our large factories of the New England states, and see the little boys and girls of tender years being compelled to work in order to eke out a poor and miserable existence, I believe that it would arouse a righteous indignation among the people in every station of life. The child of today is the future citizen of this nation, then why not surround the child with every advantage and opportunity that modern civilization can supply? If it were possible, by some superhuman effort to arouse the people of this great nation from their

seeming slumber and indifference, to understand their duty and responsibility to the child, then moral worth would supplant wealth as the true standard of individual and national greatness."

Suffrage For Those Who Deserve It.

Plank No. 13.—Legislation basing suffrage only upon intelligence and ability to read and write the English language.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Member of the Prohibition National Committee and President of the Kentucky State W. C. T. U., writes the *YEAR BOOK* for 1910, this expression regarding Plank No. 13:

"The trinity of ignorance, greed and corruption constitute a fatal combination against the home and its interests. This combination must be broken if the home is to be preserved. Guizot says the American Republic cannot exist unless some new element is introduced into the government. That required element is at hand. It will be incorporated when the home interest is introduced by the enfranchisement of woman. When woman is given the ballot, the home forces of the nation will be set over against the corporate greed. The government will gain new vigor thereby with which to slough off the illiterate vicious vote, moral and mental educational faculties will increase, and thus the life of the American Republic will be preserved. Woman's ballot will make a larger home of the State.

"Woman's life is in the home, woman *is* the home, without her home life is impossible. A woman without a home is also impossible, for a true woman, matron or maid, will make a home whether in a hovel or in a house. Home is her chief concern, her business, her life. Then if the home is the 'corner stone' of the state, is it not a foregone conclusion that the intelligent moral being who is the home should have a voice in making and interpreting the laws under which this home exists?"

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Recording Secretary of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, writes the *YEAR BOOK* December 11th, 1909:

Edmund Burke described the qualifications for citizenship as "virtue and intelligence, active or presumptive."

Such qualifications are not dependent upon sex. The translation of virtue into terms of citizenship, means patriotism, love of country, obedience to law, and public service. The convicted criminal is disfranchised, because his lack of civic virtue is recognized as a danger to the state.

The translation of intelligence into terms of citizenship means general enlightenment, progress and civilization. The male citizen whose mental faculties are deranged is disfranchised, because the state must protect itself from ignorance and irresponsibility.

But why should one-half of the citizenship of the country be placed in the political status of male criminals and lunatics, because of the accident of sex?

And why should the state deprive itself of the infusion of the moral ideas of millions of patriotic, law-abiding and intelligent women into the body politic? In doing so the state defrauds itself of virtue and intelligence and inflicts degrading tyranny upon millions of women who are governed without their consent.

Whatever discriminations our government sees fit to make against its citizens for its own protection, whether on the ground of minority, criminality, imbecility, or ignorance, let it not continue the absurd and arbitrary discrimination against its women citizens simply on the ground of sex.

The enfranchisement of women would not imperil the interests of the state by increasing the criminal or the ignorant vote. Prison statistics show that in the prisons of the United States as a whole including those for all kinds of offenses, women constitute only 5½ per cent of the prisoners. Equal suffrage would increase the moral and law abiding vote very largely, while it would increase the criminal vote very little.

Statistics of education published by the National Bureau of Education show that illiteracy is less among women than men. The high schools of every state in the union are graduating more girls than boys. Equal suffrage would increase the proportion of voters who have had more than a mere elementary education. There is nothing to lose, and there would be everything to gain by the enfranchisement of American women.

Woman's Political "Disability."

Dr. A. A. Hopkins writes the *YEAR BOOK* for 1910:

I am heartily in favor of basing Suffrage upon intelligence; but for sometime I have been inclined to add another qualification—LOYALTY. I gravely doubt the wisdom, or the justice, of allowing men to exercise the franchise who are persistently violators of law. Malicious offenders against Prohibition, where that law obtains, should be punished by depriving them of the suffrage, so far as constitutionally that can be done. If no constitutional provision be in the way, I would even favor disfranchising every man to whom license is given, where license laws yet prevail, as a part of the penalty to be paid by him for his legal right to unfit other men for good citizenship. Take the ballot from every saloon-keeper, and he would be far less a power in politics.

The preservation of our mineral and forest resources is greatly to be desired, and the conservation of such resources cannot be too carefully assured. But most, in this country, today, we need the *conservation of men*. For this our party stands, as no other does or can. We have been reading and hearing much about conserving public health, to be sure, and all efforts to that end are humanely wise. In the press, and through public exhibitions, *tuberculosis* has been revealed as a public curse, and great insurance companies have begun systematic attempt to curtail it, to prevent it. Yet little has been said—practically nothing—about the liquor habit and traffic as the prolific breeder of tuberculosis; and the fact stands that no other so great and mighty movement can be

made to promote the commercial and patriotic success of human life as the movement of our party represents against the saloon and the personal habits, the physical corruption, engendered and fostered there.

The Conservation of National Resources.

Plank No. 14.—The preservation of the mineral and forest resources of the country, and the improvement of the highways and waterways.

Frederick Freeman Wheeler writes the *YEAR BOOK* from Los Angeles, California, December 8, 1909: "Among the economic and material problems now facing the American people, perhaps none are of greater importance than the subjects covered by Plank Number fourteen.

Perhaps these subjects appeal more strongly to those of us who live west of the Mississippi River as we are more familiar with the conditions that confronted the Nation with reference to them. At this very hour the largest great body of coal lands now belonging to the National Government and located in Alaska, are possibly passing into the possession of great corporations that are taking advantage of a situation permitted by Secretary Ballinger.

Prohibitionists are a law abiding people but we insist that in all these situations that may arise between the Government and the corporations over the great natural resources, if there is any doubt about the law governing the situation, the fullest benefit of that doubt shall be given to the people.

We are wasting and destroying our great forests at a rate that is well nigh incomprehensible and the Government's experts have repeatedly warned us that twenty or twenty-five years more at the present rate of destruction will see our timber supply virtually exhausted and we shall be compelled to import lumber or find a substitute for its present use.

Fortunately the wonderful growth and great adaptability of the eucalyptus family of trees imported from Australia promises to be of great service to the Nation and a tremendous wealth producer for California, within whose boundaries its growth is largely confined. These trees grow to a great height and produce valuable lumber in ten or twelve years and make profitable fuel wood in half that time. Nevertheless the Government should continue energetically its present work of conservation so ably conducted under Gifford Pinchot. It is said the Japanese statesmen, who have just started for home, almost wept as they witnessed the tremendous waste and destruction of our forests and other natural resources which they are compelled to husband and economize to the greatest extreme to meet their needs at home.

The building of great dams and reservoirs and the storage of the storm water for the purpose of irrigating the valleys below, is another of the great national movements in which we, as Prohibitionists are intensely interested. We believe in water and plenty of it—for the thirsty desert lands that can thus be made to furnish homes for hundreds of thousands more American citizens. We approve of the Government's action in selling this water at cost to the homesteaders on long time and at a low rate of interest, as being good statesmanship and a wise policy.

After all we believe most heartily that the greatest and the most important of the Nation's natural resources which must be protected and conserved, is to protect and conserve the character and integrity of American boys and girls. The institution that does more to undermine and destroy them is the beverage traffic, for the destruction of which the Prohibition Party has ever stood without flinching or qualification.

Probation System Aid To Prohibition.

One of the latest and most beneficent species of legislation which should everywhere go hand in hand with the advance of the Prohibition movement, is *the system of probation laws* for adults which has already been adopted in more or less effective form in Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. What is said to be the most carefully constructed and intelligent system of adult probation is now in existence in Connecticut, and this legislation was secured through the active coöperation of Prohibitionists and allied reformers during the past few years. Thousands of men who would otherwise go through life with the stigma of having served penitentiary sentences have been reformed and restored to full confidence of their fellow citizens by means of this legislation. Judge Clark, of the Hartford City Police Court, puts the number of probationers who are never seen in court again, at 80% of all.

Judge W. Jefferson Pollard, of St. Louis, is the originator of a pledge parole system which has now been used in his police court for a number of years. "Eighty-five per cent of crime, as I see it, is due to drink," declared Judge Pollard, and he continues, "I began the plan of releasing, upon suspended sentence, those under charges of drunkenness and petty offenses growing out of drunkenness, upon their signing a total abstinence pledge in open court. I required the paroled man to report to me often at my residence after working hours, and so acted as my own probation officer. I was enabled by this plan to save ninety-five per cent of those put on pledge parole."

Forty Years of Party Mortality.

While the National Prohibition Party has been pressing onward in its campaign for the last forty years more than a score of other political parties, born for other purposes of reform, have lived and died.

In almost every case these parties ignored the liquor traffic. Following is a memorandum of this remarkable list from the political morgue of American politics:

Liberal Republican Party—Organized at Cleveland, Ohio, May 1, 1872; died in childbirth. The candidate for President was Horace Greeley, with B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President.

"Straight-Out" Democratic-Party—Formed at Louisville, Kentucky, Sept. 3, 1872. Charles O'Connor, of New York, was the nominee for President and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts for Vice-President. The party died in a few months.

Labor Reform Party—Born in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21-22, 1872. David Davis of Illinois was the standard bearer for President and Joel Parker of New Jersey, the candidate for Vice-President. The party died shortly after the first campaign. It worked itself to death.

Independent National, or Greenback Party—Born at Indianapolis, May 17-18, 1876; died aged 12 years. It lived only through three national campaigns. Peter Cooper was its first candidate for President.

American National Party—Born in 1876. James B. Walker was its candidate for President. It died immediately after the first campaign.

American Prohibition National Party—Born in Chicago, Jun. 19, 1884; lived through but one campaign. Its candidate for president was Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Kansas; for Vice-President, John A. Conant, of Connecticut. The party wished to wipe secret societies off the map as well as the saloons.

Anti-Monopoly Party—Born in Chicago, May 14, 1884; died before a year old. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was its candidate for President and Alanson M. West, of Mississippi, for Vice-President.

Equal Rights Party—Born in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20, 1884; died after two campaigns. As the Prohibition Party had taken up the woman's suffrage issue in good earnest, the new party has no casus belli and went out of business. Mrs. Belva Lockwood was its candidate for President in both campaigns.

Union Labor Party—Born in Cincinnati, O., May 15, 1888; died the same year. Robert H. Crowder, of Illinois, was its candidate for President.

American Party—Born in Washington, D. C., August 14, 1888; expired the same year. James Langdon Curtis, of New York, was its candidate for President, and James R. Greer, of Tennessee, for Vice-President.

People's Party—Conceived at Ocala, Florida, in December, 1890, and born in Omaha, July 2-5, 1892. This party married the Democratic Party in 1896. It subsequently died but has never been buried. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, was its first candidate for President.

Socialist-Labor Party—Born in New York, August 28, 1892. Simon Wing was its first candidate for President. This party died but its bones were resurrected in 1900 to create two more similar organizations.

Silver Party—Born for a temporary purpose in St. Louis, July 22, 1896, but died without accomplishing its object.

National Democratic Party—Born for a temporary purpose in Indianapolis, Sept. 2, 1896. It was formed to aid in defeating the regular Democratic ticket and succeeded. It then expired.

National Party—Born in Pittsburg, May 26, 1896. It changed its name four years later to the Union Reform Party, after which it faded away.

Middle-of-the-Road People's Party—Born in Cincinnati, May 9-10, 1900. Wharton Barker was its candidate for President in that campaign. Now in a state of suspended "innocuous desuetude."

Silver Republican Party—Born in Kansas City, July 4-6, 1900, for the temporary purpose of aiding in the election of William J. Bryan. It failed and quietly fell to eternal sleep.

Social-Democratic Party of the United States—Born in Rochester, Jan. 27, 1900. Job Harriman was its first candidate. It has been somewhat absorbed by the Socialist Party of America.

United Christian Party—Formed in 1896 and still has a nominal existence.

The Independent Party, the particular protegee of William Randolph Hearst and heralded as the political saviour of the nation, was born July 28, 1908. The first and only candidate for President was Thomas L. Hisgen. The remains of the party were kidnapped by Tammany Hall during the New York municipal campaign of 1909.

How to Know the Prohibition Question.

Compiled for the 1910 YEAR BOOK by Harry S. Warner, author of "Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem."

The editors of the 1910 *YEAR BOOK* are glad to present to its readers the following reference Bibliography of the Prohibition question, which has been prepared with exceeding care for the practical use of students, editors, speakers and field workers. The sixteen most important phases of the liquor problem are dealt with in succession and more than 300 references are made to special volumes, chapters, pages, leaflets and periodicals wherein authoritative data of the topic under discussion may be quickly found.

The detailed reference sections are preceded by a list of what is believed to be the thirty (30) most available and satisfactory volumes treating the subjects of immediate interest to the Prohibition worker. All of these volumes may be obtained from the National Prohibition Book Store, 92 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Thirty Best Books on The Liquor Problem.

<i>The Legalized Outlaw</i> , By Judge Samuel R. Artman, (1908),	\$1.00
<i>Alcohol and the Human Body</i> , By Sir Victor Horsley and Dr.	
Mary D. Sturge, (1908) 376 pages,	1.50
<i>Alcohol; How it Affects the Individual, the Community and the</i>	
<i>Race</i> , By Dr. Henry Smith Williams, (1909), .....	.50
<i>Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem</i> , By Harry S. Warner	
(1909) 274 pages,	1.00
<i>A Century of Drink Reform</i> , By Dr. August F. Fehlandt,	
(1904) 410 pages,	1.00
<i>History of the Prohibition Party</i> , By Wm. P. F. Ferguson, Ed-	
itor National Prohibitionist, (1910),	1.50
<i>Profit and Loss in Man</i> , By Prof. A. A. Hopkins, (1908) 376	
pages,	1.20
<i>Wealth and Waste</i> , By Prof. A. A. Hopkins, (1895) 274 pages,	1.00
<i>American Prohibition Year Book</i> , (1910 and previous yearly	
editions), paper, 25c; cloth, .....	.50
<i>The Drink Problem in its Medico-Sociological Aspects</i> , By Dr.	
T. N. Kelynack, (1907) 8vo, 300 pages,	2.50
<i>The Passing of the Saloon</i> , Hammell, (1908) 436 pages,	2.00
<i>The People vs. The Liquor Traffic</i> , By John B. Finch, 272	
pages, paper, .....	.25
<i>Prohibition, the Principle, the Policy and the Party</i> , By E. J.	
Wheeler (1889) 272 pages, .....	.75
<i>Glimpses of Fifty Years</i> , Autobiography of Frances E. Willard,	2.25
<i>The Challenge of the City</i> , By Josiah Strong, (1907) 332 pages,	.50
<i>Temperance Progress in the 19th Century</i> , By Woolley and	
Johnson, (1903) 533 pages,	2.00

<i>The Christian Citizen</i> , By John G. Woolley, (1900) Vol. 1, 254 pages; Vol. 2, 272 pages, 75c each; 2 Vol.,	\$1.00
<i>The Saloon-Keeper's Ledger</i> , By Dr. Louis Albert Banks, (1895, 129 pages, .....	.75
<i>A Sower</i> , By John G. Woolley, (1898) 76 pages, .....	.50
<i>Civilisation by Faith</i> , By John G. Woolley, (1899) 136 pages..	.50
<i>Substitutes for the Saloon; Committee of Fifty</i> , By Raymond G. Calkins, (1901) 397 pages,	1.30
<i>Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem; Committee of Fifty</i> , Koren, (1890) 327 pages,	1.50
<i>The Psychology of Alcoholism</i> , By Geo. B. Cutten, (1907),...	1.50
<i>Regulation of the Liquor Traffic</i> , By various authors, Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 32, No. 2, Nov. 1908, 150 pages, paper, \$1.00; Cloth,	1.50
<i>Life of Wendell Phillips, the Agitator</i> , By Dr. Carlos Martyn, 150	
<i>John B. Gough</i> , By Dr. Carlos Martyn, (1894) 336 pages,	1.50
<i>Life of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk</i> , By Prof. A. A. Hopkins, (1890), 150	
<i>The New Encyclopedia of Social Reform</i> , Edited by W. D. P. Bliss, (1908) 1321 pages,	7.50
<i>The Economics of Prohibition</i> , By Dr. James C. Fernald, 515 pages,	1.50
<i>The World Book of Temperance</i> , By Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, (1909) 288 pages, .....	.75

Cyclopedia of Temperance and Prohibition; for facts and history
of all organizations. Available at many public libraries.

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Moving-Picture Films Teach Prohibition.

On Friday, October 22, 1909, there was released for use in all the moving picture theatres of America, a film reproduction of the famous Zola drama, *L'Assommoir*.

It is certainly one of the most powerful temperance and Prohibition sermons ever arranged for public demonstration.

The films are composed of thousands of continuous photographs of the significant scenes in the novel and the drama based upon it as reproduced by a coterie of the most distinguished actors on the stage of France.

The length of the film, 2,106 feet, requires nearly thirty minutes for its production.

Although the cost of the preparation of this film was nearly \$20,000, it is available for use in any moving picture machine throughout America at very reasonable rates.

It will prove a most forceful and popular feature of Prohibition and temperance campaign work, and for the Chautauqua and Lyceum platform.

International Temperance Lessons for 1910.

February 20th. The Golden Rule—Temperance Lesson. Lesson, Matthew 7: 1-12. Commit verses 7, 8. Golden Text: Matthew 7: 12. Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets.

May 8th. Lesson, Proverbs 23: 29-35. Commit verse 31. Golden Text: Proverbs 23: 32. At the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.

September 25th. Lesson, Galatians 5: 15-26. Commit verses 22, 23. Golden Text: Galatians 5: 25. If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit.

November 13th. World's Temperance Lesson. Lesson, Matthew 24: 32-51. Print verses 32-44. Commit verse 44. Golden Text: Matthew 26: 41. Watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation.

Directory of Related Organizations.

The International Order of Good Templars.

International Order of Good Templars.—Grand Chief Templar, George F. Cotterill, Seattle, Washington; National Grand Electoral Superintendent, Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, Washington, D. C. Good Templary was born in 1851, being a fraternal movement resulting from the Washingtonian Crusade. Men and women have always held equal place in the organization. Its basic idea is largely to provide permanently regular weekly meetings, fraternal homes and social environment for its members and organize lodges to educate members on the ravages of the drink habit and the temptation of the liquor traffic. Its platform, adopted by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, in 1859, declares for total abstinence and absolute Prohibition, and the election of good honest men to administer the law.

After its first rapid development in the fifties, it grew slowly until 1865 and then in three years expanded from a membership of 50,000 to more than 400,000, with 6,000 local lodges covering practically every American state and Canadian province. Out of the Grand Templar Order came the original movement which resulted in the organization of the National Prohibition Party in 1869. Today there are thirty-four grand lodges in various American states, including six distinctly Scandinavian American organizations; eight Canadian grand lodges; six grand lodges in the British Isles, seven in Australia, four in South Africa, three in British Asia and nine grand lodges in the leading nations of Europe. There is an aggregate membership of 660,000 comprised in the International Supreme Lodge which meets triennially, which includes seventy-three National and Grand Lodges meeting annually, which in their turn embrace hundreds of county and district lodges meeting quarterly, 9,000 local lodges and 3,500 juvenile Templars meeting weekly. Their motto is, "Our field is the world, our mission to save and reclaim."

The National Prohibition Party of England.

The National Prohibition Party of England is an aggressive force in British agitation. The President is Bert G. Baker, the Secretary H. W. Goldsmith, his address being 96, Gellatly Road, New Cross, London, S. E. The official organ of the party is *The Prohibitionist*, now in its eleventh volume. From its press comes a constant succession of timely and telling leaflets and printed argument advocating the complete abolition of the manufacture as well as the sale of liquor in the British empire.

The Prohibition Trust Fund Association.

The Prohibition Trust Fund Association is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York to receive and legally dispose of gifts to the National Prohibition Party Movement in whatever way the donors so designate. The Prohibition National Committee is not incorporated and "unincorporated Committees and other unincorporated bodies cannot take title to gifts of lands or enforce bequests and devises by will."

The officers of the Prohibition Trust Fund Association are: Oliver W. Stewart, President, Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill.; William T. Wardwell, Vice-President, 21 West 58th Street, New York; James C. Crawford, Secretary, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; John McKee, Treasurer, 113 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alfred L. Manierre, Counsel, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The Prohibition Trust Fund Association of Illinois is practically an incorporation of the Prohibition State Executive Committee, organized and chartered under the laws of Illinois, to provide a way for Illinois Prohibitionists to make bequests for the continuation of Prohibition work. While it is planned as a convenience for Illinois people, yet this association under its charter, will carry out the provisions of any will in doing prohibition work. Its officers are; President, Alonzo E. Wilson, 92 La Salle St., Chicago; Vice President, Robt. H. Patton, Springfield, Ill.; Secretary, L. F. Gumbart, Macomb, and Treasurer, Fred. W. Ellsworth, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Order of Rechabites.

Independent Order of Rechabites.—James H. Dony, Grand Tent Secretary writes. The order was organized in England in 1835 and in America in 1842. Membership in the world, 490,000, in America, 3,000.

Officials: N. E. Vowler, High Tent Chief Ruler, Washington, D. C.; W. C. Lenz, High Tent Deputy Ruler, Washington, D. C.; James H. Dony, High Tent Secretary, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Lola V. Marks, High Tent Treasurer, Washington, D. C.; Wayne W. Cordell, P. H. T. C. R.

It is a total abstinence organization paying sick and funeral benefits. The order has accumulated funds amounting to \$9,185,900, including Tents in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, British Columbia, the Bahamas, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Nigeria, Liberia, Sierre Leone, the Gold Coast, India, Burnmah.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

World's W. C. T. U. General Officers,—President, The Countess of Carlisle, Castle Howard, York, England; Vice President at Large, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Maine, U. S. A.; Honorary Secretaries: Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England; Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A.; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, Danville, Quebec, Canada.

World's White Ribbon Missionaries,—Mrs J. K. Barney, U. S. A.; Miss Vincent and Miss Cummins, Australia; Mrs. Addie Northam Fields, U. S. A.; Miss Olafia Johannsdottir, Iceland; Mrs. Harrison Lee Cowie, Australia; Miss Elma G. Gowen, U. S. A., Miss Flora Strout, U. S. A.; Miss Ruth F. Davis, U. S. A.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, "the sober second thought" of the Woman's Crusade of 1873-1874, was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in November, 1874. Every state and territory in the United States has its state or territorial union and they, in turn, are made up of district or country unions, while local unions are organized in more than 12,000 towns and cities.

Thirty-five national organizers, lecturers and evangelists are kept constantly in the field, in addition to many who are employed in the several states. Forty-four departments of work, under the direction of superintendents who are experts in their lines of effort, are duplicated in the national, the state and the local W. C. T. U.'s, although no line of work is binding upon any local or state union. Two Branches of work reach the young people and the children, namely, the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U., and the Loyal Temperance Legion.

The departments of organization among colored people, among Indians, and among foreign speaking people, are furthering the principles and the aims of the W. C. T. U. among these large classes of people.

The National headquarters of the W. C. T. U. are under the same roof with Rest Cottage, the former home of Frances E. Willard, at Evanston, Illinois, half of the double house located at 1728 and 1730 Chicago Avenue owned and occupied by the National W. C. T. U. and called The Willard.

The *Union Signal*, the official organ of the National W. C. T. U., a weekly paper of sixteen pages, is owned and controlled by the organization; subscription price, \$1.00 per year. *The Crusader Monthly* (also a sixteen page paper) for the boys and girls, is owned and published by the National W. C. T. U., price twenty-five cts. per year. A special edition of the *Union Signal* is published each month at a price of twenty-five cents per year to mem-

bers of the Young People's Branch. Forty-two states publish state papers devoted to the interests of their state work.

At the last National convention held in Omaha, Nebraska, Oct. 22-27, 1909, a gain of nearly 20,000 paying members over and above all losses for the year was reported and "Progress" was the watch-word of the convention.

The World's W. C. T. U., founded by Frances E. Willard, is made up of societies in fifty countries and has a total membership of half a million. Its eighth triennial convention will meet in Glasgow Scotland, June 4-11, 1910.

The polyglot petition addressed to all the governments of the world praying for the abolition of the traffic in alcohol and opium and for the protection of women has received the signatures and attestations of societies amounting to seven million names. Twenty-two round-the-world and resident white ribbon missionaries and representatives have made W. C. T. U. work familiar in the countries federated in the World's W. C. T. U.

Woman's Suffrage Alliance.

The International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, organized in 1904 with 10 National Associations, now embraces 22, the last to enter being Poland. The other twenty-one are Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Servia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, Austria and Bohemia.

The international officers are: President, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa.; First Vice-President, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Florence Kelley, 105 E. 22nd Street, New York City; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, 5464 Jefferson Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio; Auditors, Miss Laura Clay, 189 N. Mill Street, Lexington, Ky., and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Scientific Temperance Federation.

The Scientific Temperance Federation, Headquarters, 23 Trull Street, Boston, Mass. Officers: President, Rev. Clarence A. Vincent, D. D., Boston, Mass.; Vice-President, Mrs. Maria H. Gordon, Boston, Mass.; Recording Secretary, E. L. Transeau, Boston, Mass.; Corresponding Secretary, Cora Frances Stoddard, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Robert H. Magwood, Boston, Mass.

Object: To make known in every possible way the proven effects of science concerning the alcohol and other drug habits. The Scientific Temperance Journal, formerly School Physiology Journal, is their official publication.

The International Reform Bureau.

International Reform Bureau. Incorporated.—206 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C. is "a Bureau of lectures, literature and laws for promoting moral and social reform." The Bureau carried on very active work during 1909, the most important feature being the sending of Rev. E. W. Thwing to China and Japan as field secretary in the anti-opium fight in the orient; Dr. Crafts went as delegate to the twelfth International Congress on Alcoholism where he was made chairman of the United States official delegation. The Bureau strongly urged in Congress the passage of the Burkett Bill prohibiting the transmission of gambling news in the United States. A notable conclave of reformers was held under the auspices of the Bureau in Washington, D. C., Dec. 12-17, 1909, at which steps were taken to organize a United States Army Total Abstinence Association and to revive the Congressional Temperance Society, for fifty years in a state of suspended animation. Officers—President, Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair; Secretary, Rev. F. D. Power, D. D.; Superintendent and Treasurer, Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D.

The Anti-Saloon League of America.

President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Recording Secretary, Hon. S. E. Nicholson, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Corresponding Secretary, James L. Ewin, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer, Foster Copeland, Esq., Columbus, Ohio.
 General Superintendent, Rev. P. A. Baker, D. D., Columbus, Ohio.
 Asst. Genl. Superintendent, Rev. G. W. Young, D. D., Louisville.
 Acting Legislative Supt., Wm. H. Anderson, Washington, D. C.
 National Headquarters, New Hayden Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
 Official Organ, *The American Issue*, Ernest H. Cherrington, Editor, Westerville, Ohio.

The Woman's Prohibition Club.

Woman's Prohibition Club of America—National Officers—Chairman, Mrs. Augusta W. Bolds, 743 W. 7th St., Superior, Wis.; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. E. Augusta Russell, 326 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Recording Secretary, Miss Eva C. Piltz, 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ella Bailey Blair, 398 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Treasurer, Mrs.

M. Helen Landon, 2415 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.; Chaplain, Rev. Emma Pow Bauder, 2214 Chestnut St., Oakland, Calif.; Musical Director, Mrs. Allie Simmons, 1079 Almond St., Riverside, Calif.

The National Temperance Society.

National Temperance Society and Publishing House, 3 E. 14th St., New York City—President, Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, D. D.—Business Manager and Treasurer, John W. Cummings.

The society entered its 45th year of educational work on May 19, 1909. Its publications include three periodicals: *The National Advocate*, *The Youth's Temperance Banner* and the *Water Lily*, and a very complete collection of temperance literature which has had a large part in the educational work of the past four decades.

The American Purity Federation.

The *American Purity Federation*, B. S. Steadwell, President, is the most effective movement in the United States for the advancement of cause of social purity. The federation insists upon equal rights and equal standards for both sexes in moral, social, civic and educational duties and opportunities. The other general officers of the Association are first Vice-President, Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, Philadelphia; second Vice-President, Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Denver; corresponding secretary, Miss Julia Emeline Morrow, Spokane, Washington, (now at LaCrosse, Wis.); recording secretary, Mrs. Minnie L. Skinner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; treasurer, Rev. Charles A. Mitchell, Cherokee, Oklahoma. The official organ of the Federation is *The Light* published bi-monthly at La Crosse, Wis.

The Young People's Prohibition League.

The Young People's Prohibition League, organized in July, 1897. Object: "The promotion of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors and the entire prohibition of their manufacture and sale." Officers for the year 1910, of the Inter-State Y. P. P. L., are: President, James F. Gillespie, 238 West 4th St., New York City; Vice-President, Harold B. Martin, Pavonia, N. Y.; Secretary, Mrs. Altha Heath, South Glens Falls, N. Y.; Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah J. Loomis, 162 Ninth Ave., New York City, and Organizer, Mr. George H. Warwick, 1084 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Committee of One Hundred of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on National Health. Executive Secretary, Drawer 45, New Haven, Conn.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. (Inc. 1901.)

With an active student membership of 3,680, with local Leagues in 132 colleges, universities and theological seminaries in 20 states from New York to California and with a force of six vigorous young intercollegiate speakers, who reach more than 50,000 college men and women during the year, at work organizing study classes in the liquor problem, enlisting students for active service against the saloon and for a part in the prohibition movement throughout life, the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association is now one of the largest and best organized strictly student movements in the United States.

The work of the Association is based upon a crying public need—the need of educated men with conviction and principle in public affairs and especially in the nation-wide fight against the liquor traffic, the chief corrupter of politics and public affairs. Its purpose is to enlist the sympathies and personal life-service of thinking young men and women for real things—the most strategic and vital, at the present moment, being the overthrow of the liquor traffic and its banishment from social and political life.

In the twenty states where it is now at work it has two chief methods: (1) Study and discussion of the liquor problem, aiming to get at the latest truth of the subject, and to encourage young men, who are soon to be in positions of leadership to take a positive stand for the overthrow of the drink evil. This is accomplished by means of the study classes and study meetings in most of the 132 local organizations, through the series of oratorical contests, the largest college series in America, every oration of which is an original prohibition speech; its news-writing, or journalistic contests, its debates, special investigations, addresses and lectures by noted leaders of the prohibition reform in student communities in colleges and universities and by every other means that will get students to thinking earnestly of what should be their own part in the movement against the liquor traffic when they go out as our future lawyers, doctors, editors, ministers, business men and leaders of their respective communities.

(2) In the second line of work, the practical applied field, college men are enlisted for immediate service against the saloon. A year ago 148 young men entered legislative campaign in several states. The past year twenty-nine local organizations took part in prohibition and local option campaigns, some of the Leagues sending out as high as fifty men in a single campaign as speakers, singers, personal workers and poll watchers. Wherever young men can be used to advantage this work is encouraged so that the older leaders may have the advantage of their enthusiasm and sacrificing service and the students themselves may gain the experience and practical knowledge that comes only from personal service for prohibition and by canvassing of voters.

The Association prepares and publishes, for student use, several series of studies in prohibition and the liquor problem; these are "Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem," "Methods of Solution," a disinterested comparison of current and recent methods of dealing with the question, and "Government and the Liquor Traffic," showing its governmental and political complications and the part for government in banishing the evil. The student prohibition magazine, "*The Intercollegiate Statesman*," circulates in large numbers in hundreds of colleges, universities and other schools and is read by thousands of college men and women.

Officers and Executive Committee.

President, Virgil G. Hinshaw, Chicago, Ill.

Vice-President, Harley H. Gill, Sioux City, Iowa.

Secretary, Harry S. Warner, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, D. Leigh Colvin, New York, N. Y.

Member Executive Committee, Rev. Daniel A. Poling, Columbus, Ohio.

Official Headquarters, Room 16, 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

General Secretary and Editor, *The Intercollegiate Statesman*, Harry S. Warner.

Traveling Secretaries.

Virgil G. Hinshaw, Hervey F. Smith, Harley H. Gill, Ernest E. Taylor, George E. Kline, Elon G. Borton.

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The Young People's Christian Temperance Union.

The Young People's Christian Temperance Union, incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, February 7, 1909, is the most successful, independent young people's temperance movement in the world. Originally composed of a little coterie of earnest prohibition young men and women, it is now largely representative in character and is recognized as a center and focal point of temperance agitation by the temperance and prohibition advocates of the 400 young people's church societies in Chicago. Its central executive board consists of twenty five, elected annually by representatives from the local young people's societies in the city, and is composed principally of those having charge of temperance work in the different centers of their own denominational societies. A part of their work is the publication and distribution

of original temperance literature, especially the now well known *Real Issue* series of posters, postcards, stamps and buttons, and a systematic division of the city into wards and precincts for the purpose of reaching regularly the individual homes and voters. This is the general outline of their present endeavors. The General officers are: Fred D. L. Squires, President; Edw. G. Walter, Vice President; Mary F. Balcomb, General Secretary, (Headquarters, 1104, 184 La Salle St.); Anna F. Peterson, Recording Secretary; W. A. Warman, Treasurer; Jos. L. Hamel, Vice President, West Side; Ezra M. Thompson, Vice President, North Side; J. Harry Lucas, Vice President, South Side.

Organizations of Associated Interests.

International Tax Association; Corresponding Secretary United States, A. C. Pleydell, 56 Pine Street, New York City. Objects: "The objects of this Association shall be to formulate and announce through the deliberately expressed opinion of an annual conference, the best informed economic thought and ripest administrative experience available for the correct guidance of public opinion, legislative and administrative action on all questions pertaining to state and local taxation, and to interstate and international comity in taxation."

At the third conference on state and local taxation at Louisville, Kentucky, September, 1909, forty states, three Canadian Provinces and twenty-five Universities were represented. Membership in the Association is open to all interested in the subject.

The American Civic Association is organized to promote community betterment through the doing of things to make homes better places to live in and cities better places in which to have homes. It deals especially with the construction of parks, playgrounds, public comfort stations, and operates through its main offices and twelve committees, the latter in charge of experts on each subject.

The officers of this Association are as follows: J. Horace McFarland, President, Harrisburg, Pa.; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, First Vice-President, Philadelphia, Pa.; William B. Howland, Treasurer, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City; Richard B. Watrous, Secretary, Union Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

Religious Education Association: Headquarters—72 E. Madison St., Chicago, General Secretary—Henry Frederick Copc. A center, forum, clearing house, bureau of information and promotion in moral and religious education, non-sectarian.

Appendix.

State Legislation on Liquor Traffic to January 1, 1910.

ALABAMA.—Statutory Prohibition in force January 1, 1909. Strengthening legislation passed August, 1909. Liquors and beverages prohibited include all containing "one-half of one per cent or more by volume of 60° Fahrenheit."

ALASKA.—High license. Receipts divided between schools, courts, insane asylums, roads, and bridges.

ARIZONA.—State law giving county referendum privilege.

ARKANSAS.—County referendum privilege. Soliciting of liquor orders in dry territory through agents, circulars, or press advertisements forbidden.

CALIFORNIA.—Towns, cities and precincts can vote on license question. One mile Prohibition zone around every incorporated city and town, and four mile zone about construction camps (saloons in operation prior to date of act excepted).

COLORADO.—Local referendum privilege in cities, towns, ward subdivisions, districts and precincts. Second vote after twenty-three months. Five mile Prohibition zone around railroad and construction camps.

CONNECTICUT.—Township referendum privilege. Clubs cannot sell liquors in dry territory.

DELAWARE.—Local referendum at pleasure of legislature. License granted to owner of saloon building.

FLORIDA.—County referendum privilege. Second elections after two years. Soliciting prohibited in dry districts.

GEORGIA.—State Prohibition in force January 1, 1908. Only exception, licensed druggists permitted to sell pure alcohol for medicinal purposes only upon physician's prescription.

HAWAII.—\$1,000 license. Movement for territorial Prohibition by Congressional enactment.

IDAHO.—County referendum privilege since May 6, 1909.

ILLINOIS.—City and township referendum privilege. Second election after eighteen months.

INDIANA.—County referendum privilege. Second election after two years. Nicholson Remonstrance law still in force where county referendum has not been taken.

IOWA.—Statutory Prohibition, but nullified by peculiar provision known as Muley law, which permits saloons upon written petition of from fifty to eighty per cent of the voters, according to population. Legislature of 1909 enacted further enforcement measures providing for summary removal of sheriffs, county attorneys, and mayors for failure to properly enforce law, and prohibiting any brewery from engaging in retail sale.

KANSAS.—State Prohibition. Sale or manufacture of alcohol in any form absolutely prohibited (legislation of 1909).

KENTUCKY.—County referendum privilege, county unit provision does not cover cities of first, second, third, or fourth class.

LOUISIANA.—Parish (county) referendum privilege. Legislature January 1, 1909, adopts scale of license fees from \$200 to \$1600 according to receipts. Sale of liquor to whites and negroes in same building prohibited.

MAINE.—Constitutional Prohibition adopted in 1884. Claims and promissory notes for liquors sold in violation of law, null and void.

MARYLAND.—Some local referendum privileges. License fees range from \$25 to \$1,000 according to rental.

MASSACHUSETTS.—City and town referendum privilege. Sale of cider by farmers lawful in dry sections. License \$150 to \$1,000.

MICHIGAN.—County referendum privilege. New Legislation September, 1909, extremely strict, no license can be issued to a woman or to any one not a citizen of Michigan and the United States. Complete closing of all saloons on legal holidays, and nine o'clock each week night (cities of forty thousand may extend this time of closing to twelve o'clock); no saloon or bar within four hundred feet of front entrance of any church or public school-house or in residence districts without consent of property owners within three hundred feet. Saloon free lunch prohibited. Search and seizure privilege afforded officials.

MINNESOTA.—Town and village referendum privilege. License fees \$500 to \$1,000.

MISSISSIPPI.—Statutory Prohibition in force January 1, 1908. Marlborough, New Bedford, North Hampton, Pittsfield, Quincy, Waltham;

MISSOURI.—City and county referendum upon petition of one-tenth of voters. Second election after four years. Sales prohibited on Sunday and election and primary days.

MONTANA.—County referendum privilege. Five mile construction camp zone.

NEBRASKA.—Cities and villages may become dry by decision of corporate authorities. Liquor manufacturers barred from any interest in any retail licenses. Treating prohibited. Sunday closing, week night closing 8 P. M. to 7 A. M. Prohibits drinking on railroad trains.

NEVADA.—License. No local referendum privilege.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—State Prohibition, nullified by license legislation passed 1903. Fees \$25 to \$1,200. "Liquor" means beverages containing one per cent of alcohol or more.

NEW JERSEY.—No local referendum privilege. License fees \$100 to \$300.

NEW MEXICO.—No local referendum privilege. Construction camp zone as in California.

NEW YORK.—Raines law enacted 1896; license fees \$150 to \$1,200. Local referendum privilege in towns on four questions: 1. Liquor drunk on premises. 2. Reverse of 1. 3. Pharmacists by prescription. 4. Hotel sales. Sale "with meals" in hotels permitted on Sundays.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Statutory Prohibition in force January 1, 1909.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Constitutional Prohibition adopted 1889. 1909 legislation provides public registration of federal tax receipts; makes holding of such receipts prima facie evidence of law violation; provides for search and seizure privilege of officials; provides appointment by governor of enforcement commissioner; a misdemeanor for the owners of a building to permit its use for the violation of the Prohibition law.

OHIO.—County referendum privilege upon petition of 35% of the qualified voters.

OKLAHOMA.—Constitutional Prohibition January 1, 1908. Dispensary for sale of liquor for medicinal, scientific, industrial and sacramental purposes under state supervision. "'Liquors' include all beverage with one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume."

OREGON.—County referendum privilege. Initiative and referendum law permits submission of state wide prohibition amendment in 1910.

PENNSYLVANIA.—High license at discretion of the court of Quarter Session, license fees \$25 to \$1,100 according to population.

RHODE ISLAND.—Town and City local referendum mandatory annually; license fees \$200 to \$1,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—County referendum on prohibition or dispensary.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Municipal referendum privilege.

TENNESSEE.—State wide prohibition under law prohibiting saloon within four miles of any chartered school house. Manufacture prohibited January 1, 1910.

TEXAS.—County and precinct referendum privilege on petition. License fees \$62.50 to \$375.00. Annual occupation tax \$5,000 for each office or place where liquors are delivered C. O. D.

UTAH.—No prohibition referendum privilege but prohibitive high license may be adopted, in any case not less than \$400 per annum.

VERMONT.—Township referendum annually. License fees from \$500 to \$1200.

VIRGINIA.—City and town referendum privilege.

WASHINGTON.—City referendum privilege. License fees \$300 to \$1,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Municipal referendum privilege. License fees \$600 to \$1250.

WISCONSIN.—Town, village and city referendum privilege. Residential prohibition by petition of voters. Licenses from \$100 to \$800, limited to one for each 250 inhabitants.

WYOMING.—State prohibition outside of incorporated towns. License fee \$1,000.

Massachusetts city elections occur: In December, first Tuesday in Fitchburg, Marlborough. New Bedford, Northampton, Pittsfield, Quincy, Waltham; second Tuesday in Beverly, Chicopee, Everett, Holyoke, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Salem, Summerville, Woburn, Worcester; Tuesday after first Monday, Brockton, Fall River, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Springfield, Taunton; Tuesday after second Monday, Boston, Newburyport; third Tuesday, North Adams. In March, Tuesday after 2nd Monday, Cambridge, Chelsea.

Popular Votes on Prohibition.

State—	Year	For.	Against.	Party in Power
Kansas	1880	91,874	84,037	Republican
aIowa	1882	155,436	125,677	Republican
Ohio	1883	323,189	240,975	Democratic
Maine	1884	70,783	23,811	Republican
Rhode Island	1886	15,113	9,330	Republican
Michigan	1887	178,636	184,281	Republican
Texas	1887	129,270	220,627	Democratic
Tennessee	1887	117,504	145,197	Democratic
Oregon	1887	19,973	27,958	Republican
West Virginia	1888	41,668	76,555	Democratic
New Hampshire	1889	25,786	30,976	Republican
Massachusetts	1889	85,242	131,062	Republican
Pennsylvania	1889	296,617	484,644	Republican
bRhode Island	1889	28,315	9,956	Republican
South Dakota	1889	39,509	33,456	Republican
North Dakota	1889	18,552	17,393	Republican
Washington	1889	19,546	31,489	Republican
Connecticut	1889	22,379	49,974	Republican
Nebraska	1890	82,296	111,728	Republican
bSouth Dakota	1896	31,901	24,910	Fusion
Oklahoma	1907	130,361	112,258	Dem & Pop
cNorth Carolina	1908	44,400		Democratic
cAlabama	1909		23,000	Democratic
a Declared invalid by the courts, but its place was taken by statutory prohibition.				
b On the question of repealing prohibition.				
c Majority.				

Electoral Vote 1900-1908.

The electoral vote of the several states equals the number of senators and representatives in Congress to which the various states are entitled. A new apportionment each ten years, based upon the census, brings changes in the electoral vote. The following table shows the present electoral vote of the states, based upon the apportionment of representatives made by Congress under the census of 1900, and also that of the previous decade, under which the election of 1900 was held:

State—	Electoral Vote.			State—	Electoral Vote.		
	1908	1904	1900		1908	1904	1900
Alabama	11	11	11	Nebraska	8	8	8
Arkansas	9	9	8	Nevada	3	3	3
California	10	10	9	New Hampshire ..	4	4	4
Colorado	5	5	4	New Jersey	12	12	10
Connecticut	7	7	6	New York	39	39	36
Delaware	3	3	3	North Carolina ..	12	12	11
Florida	5	5	4	North Dakota ..	4	4	3
Georgia	13	13	13	Ohio	23	23	23
Idaho	3	3	3	Oklahoma	7		
Illinois	27	27	24	Oregon	4	4	4
Indiana	15	15	15	Pennsylvania	34	34	32
Iowa	13	13	13	Rhode Island	4	4	4
Kansas	10	10	10	South Carolina ..	9	9	9
Kentucky	13	13	13	South Dakota ..	4	4	4
Louisiana	9	9	8	Tennessee	12	12	12
Maine	6	6	6	Texas	18	18	15
Maryland	8	8	8	Utah	3	3	3
Massachusetts	16	16	15	Vermont	4	4	4
Michigan	14	14	14	Virginia	12	12	12
Minnesota	11	11	9	Washington	5	5	4
Mississippi	10	10	9	West Virginia ..	7	7	6
Missouri	18	18	17	Wisconsin	13	13	12
Montana	3	3	3	Wyoming	3	3	3
Total	483	476	447				
Necessary to choice.....	242	239	224				

Let the Prohibition Party elect a delegation of Representatives from a number of Congressional districts in 1910, and Prohibition will at once be forced to the front at the Nation's capital to remain the chief issue of National politics, which no President, Congress nor federal administration will dare to ignore.

Popular Vote for President, 1908 (Official).

	Taft. Rep.	Bryan. Dem.	Chafin. Pro.	Debs. Soc.	Watson. Peo.	Hisgen. Ind.
Alabama	25,305	74,374	665	1,347	1,565	146
Arkansas	57,791	85,584	1,151	5,750	1,121	313
California	214,390	127,492	11,770	28,659	.....	4,278
Colorado	123,700	126,644	5,559	7,974	.....	.....
Connecticut	112,815	68,255	2,380	5,113	.....	.....
Delaware	25,007	22,072	670	240	.....	28
Florida	10,654	31,104	1,356	3,747	1,946	555
Georgia	41,692	72,350	1,059	584	16,965	77
Idaho	52,657	36,195	1,986	6,405	.....	.....
Illinois	629,932	450,810	29,364	34,711	633	7,724
Indiana	348,993	338,262	18,045	13,746	1,193	514
Iowa	275,210	200,771	9,837	8,287	261	404
Kansas	197,216	161,209	5,032	12,420	.....	68
Kentucky	235,711	244,092	5,887	4,060	333	200
Louisiana	8,958	63,568	.....	2,538	.....	79
Maine	66,987	35,403	1,487	1,758	.....	700
Maryland	116,513	115,908	3,302	2,323	.....	485
Massachusetts	265,966	155,543	4,379	10,779	.....	19,327
Michigan	333,313	174,313	17,164	11,527	.....	734
Minnesota	195,835	109,401	10,114	14,469	.....	425
Mississippi	4,505	60,876	.....	1,048	1,507	.....
Missouri	346,915	345,889	4,222	15,398	1,165	397
Montana	32,333	29,326	827	5,855	.....	443
Nebraska	126,997	131,099	5,179	3,524	.....	.....
Nevada	10,214	10,655	.....	2,029	.....	.....
New Hampshire	53,144	33,655	905	1,299	.....	584
New Jersey	265,298	182,522	4,930	10,249	.....	2,916
New York	870,070	667,468	22,654	38,451	.....	35,817
North Carolina	114,842	136,928	378	337	.....	.....
North Dakota	57,741	32,965	1,553	2,424	.....	44
Ohio	572,312	502,721	11,402	33,795	162	439
Oklahoma	110,558	122,406	.....	21,779	436	274
Oregon	62,530	38,049	2,682	7,339	.....	289
Pennsylvania	745,779	448,785	36,774	33,913	.....	1,057
Rhode Island	43,942	24,706	1,016	1,365	.....	1,105
South Carolina	3,963	62,288	.....	100	.....	42
South Dakota	67,466	40,266	4,039	2,846	.....	88
Tennessee	118,519	135,819	334	1,882	1,115	343
Texas	65,602	216,737	1,792	.....	.....	.....
Utah	61,015	42,601	.....	4,895	.....	107
Vermont	39,552	11,496	802	.....	.....	804
Virginia	52,573	82,946	1,108	.....	.....	.....
Washington	106,062	58,691	4,700	14,177	.....	249
West Virginia	137,869	111,418	5,107	3,679	16	46
Wisconsin	247,747	166,632	11,572	28,164	.....	.....
Wyoming	20,846	14,918	66	1,715	.....	64
Total	7,677,021	6,405,182	253,231	412,330	28,418	81,488
Plurality						1,271,839
Majority						486,324
Total vote						14,870,466

ning contests in the Congressional districts in 1910, we should at once begin the preparation for these battles.

The first duty of such-a campaign is of course the organization of the district, using great care in the selection of officers, committee and candidate. The next is the systematic canvass of each precinct, using a Conditional Voter's Pledge similar to the one we present herewith.

The Pledge on the next page, which for purpose of illustration refers to the 18th Ohio District, can be easily adapted to any others:

State Elections—1906-1902.

State—	1906			1902		
	Rep.	Dem.	Proh.	Rep.	Dem.	Proh.
Ala.	10,002	62,771	.....	24,429	67,906	.....
Ark.	41,689	105,586	3,293	29,256	77,354	4,791
Cal.	125,887	117,590	7,355	146,336	143,783	4,636
Col.	92,780	74,148	.....	87,512	80,217	.....
Conn.	88,384	67,776	1,820	85,338	69,330	1,436
Del. ....	.....	.....	.....	20,705	16,652	575
Fla. (1898) .....	.....	.....	.....	3,999	20,788	.....
Ga. (06) (1898) .....	.....	77,182	.....	51,580	118,557	.....
Ida.	38,386	29,496	1,037	31,874	26,021	.....
Ill.	417,544	271,984	89,293	450,695	360,925	18,434
Ind.	294,351	263,526	20,785	298,819	263,555	17,765
Iowa (06) (03)	216,968	196,143	9,792	307,907	149,141	11,601
Kan.	152,147	150,024	4,453	159,242	117,148	6,065
Ky. (07) (03)	214,481	196,428	6,352	202,764	226,801	4,830
La. (Pres. 00-96)	14,233	53,671	.....	22,037	77,175	.....
Me.	69,315	61,477	1,139	65,839	38,349	4,376
Md. (07) (01)	94,300	102,051	*4,488	96,350	96,477	3,740
Mass. (07) (02)	188,068	84,379	*5,423	196,276	159,156	3,528
Mich.	227,559	129,963	9,140	211,261	174,077	11,326
Minn.	96,162	168,480	7,223	157,761	99,362	5,733
Miss. (03) (01) .....	.....	32,191	.....	3,011 (d)	12,016 (d)	.....
Mo. (06) (04)	296,552	326,652	5,591	228,397	273,081	4,945
Mont. (06) (04)	26,957	35,377	.....	31,690	21,204	.....
Neb. (07) (02)	102,387	77,981	*7,597	96,471	91,116 (01)	3,972
Nev.	5,338	8,686	.....	4,778	6,537	.....
N. H.	40,581	37,672	2,212	42,115	33,844	1,621
N. J. (07) (01)	194,358	186,323	5,277	183,814	166,681	5,365
N. Y.	749,002	673,268	15,785	665,150	656,347	20,492
N. C. (Pres. 1900) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(State 98)	82,442	124,121	361	159,511	177,449	.....
N. D.	39,309	34,424	.....	31,613	17,576	.....
Ohio (06) (05)	408,066	351,676	11,970	430,617	473,264	13,061
Okla. (07) (cons., No, Yes)	106,507	134,162	.....	73,059	180,333	.....
Ore.	43,508	46,002	2,737	41,581	41,857	3,483
Pa. (06) (07)	459,963	312,737	29,830	592,867	436,457	23,327
R. I. (06) (05)	31,005	33,300	831	31,311	25,816	882
S. C. (06) (98) .....	.....	30,251	.....	17,278 (d)	39,507	.....
S. D.	48,709	19,923	3,392	48,196	21,396	2,245
Tenn.	92,812	111,869	.....	59,002	98,954	2,193
Texas	23,771	149,105	2,215	65,706	269,076	8,708
Utah (Pres. 00) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(State 02)	62,444	33,413	.....	43,214	38,433	.....
Vt. (06) (98)	42,582	26,969	733	38,555	14,686	1,073
Va. (05) (01)	45,795	83,544	.....	72,586	115,909	.....
Wash. (Pres. 00) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Pres. 96)	57,456	44,833	2,363	39,153	51,646	968
W. Va. (Pres. 00) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Pres. 96)	119,842	98,705	1,585	105,368	94,480	1,261
Wis.	183,558	103,311	8,211	193,417	145,818	9,647
Wyo.	16,396	9,483	140	14,483	10,017	.....

*Prohibition vote 1909.

CONDITIONAL VOTER'S PLEDGE.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
EIGHTEENTH OHIO DISTRICT.

(Comprising Counties of Columbiana, Mahoning and Stark).
30,000 Pledged Voters will assure election.

Desiring that the Eighteenth Ohio District shall be represented in Congress by a member who believes that the traffic in intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes should be prohibited and who is pledged to work diligently to secure the passage of a law prohibiting the shipment of liquor into territory that has outlawed the saloon, I hereby agree to support by my vote and influence the candidate for Congress named by the Prohibition Party, provided that 30,000 bona fide signatures are obtained to this agreement, and I am notified under oath of this fact.

(Signed) _____

(P. O. Address) _____

Witness _____ P. O. Address _____

Signed as witness each pledge secured. Mail promptly to the Chairman or Secretary of the 18th Ohio District Congressional Committee.

Congressional Vote in 1908.

James Kennedy, Rep.	32,287
John J. Whitacre, Dem.	29,040
Robert J. Wheeler, Soc.	2,531
Elias Jenkins, Pro.	2,998
	<hr/>
	66,876

Even though the required number of signatures is not obtained to warrant calling the pledge, it does not necessarily mean that we cannot elect our own candidate. While the pledge should call for nearly, if not quite 50 per cent of the aggregate poll of the district, a much smaller number of votes may possibly be enough to win.

Even where ten or twelve thousand signatures have been obtained, the movement will have gained such momentum as to influence many thousand additional votes not pledged to us and might bring us victory.

The pledge intentionally omits mention of any particular election. While our aim of course would be to secure the signatures for the election of 1910, if the requisite number of names is not secured in time for that, the movement can continue for the Congressional campaign of 1912, using the prestige and enthusiasm secured and aroused during the preliminary canvass.

The word "influence" as noted in the pledge may be stricken out if the signer does not care to do more than promise his vote. This, of course, will in no way invalidate the main purpose of the pledge.

Finally, it may be advisable to add below the pledge on the printed slip containing it, some such qualification as the following: "I have the privilege of releasing myself from this obligation at any time by notifying the Chairman or Secretary of the Congressional Committee." No one is likely to ask for release until after the pledge has been called, and even then the number who will do so would in all probability, be very few. Although we had thousands of signatures to our National Issue Pledge, there were scarcely more than a dozen all-told of those who signed who requested release preceding the last presidential election.

In the circulation of this pledge we should be in a position to assure all signers that their names will not be published or used without consent.

Readers' Guide to 1910 Year Book.

We present herewith to the readers of the 1910 *YEAR BOOK* a carefully compiled reference guide to every item of fact, data, suggestion, and personal mention, within the pages of this volume.

We believe this classified invoice of the *YEAR BOOK'S* contents will prove of continual practical value to every field worker and student of reform.

For this reason the triple method of indexing by direct titles, topical headings, and time-saving cross references has been followed throughout, this being done to afford the reader means for finding the particular item of which he is in search without loss of either time or patience.

With a few special exceptions, all direct references to contributors and individuals quoted in the *YEAR BOOK*, are classified under the "Contributors" section of the Guide.

We call the attention of our readers especially to the topical headings, which classify practically all important items under significant general captions and refer in the main to the most important phases of the Prohibition movement and the liquor problem.

As a flashlight upon the comprehensive treatment accorded the various phases of the whole liquor problem, we note herewith a few of the more important topical division heads which will give an idea of the plan followed throughout the Guide:

Abstinence.	"Food Value" of liquor.	Parties, and liquor
Accidents, and liquor.	Foreign lands.	traffic.
Advertising, liquor.	Industry, and Prohibition.	Per capita figures.
Alcohol.	Labor, and liquor	Personal Liberty.
Army, and liquor traffic.	traffic.	Politics, Corrupt, and
Banks, and Prohibition.	Literature, and Prohibition.	liquor traffic.
Beer.	tion.	Population.
Bibliography.	Local Prohibition.	Press,
Brewers.	Medical Science, liquor	Prohibition results.
Campaign Suggestions.	traffic.	Prohibition Party.
Childhood, and drink.	Methods.	Railroads, and Prohibition.
Cities, and liquor traffic.	Misrepresentation.	tion.
Compensation.	Moderate Drinking.	Regulation.
Courts.	Mothers, and liquor traffic.	Related Issues.
Definitions.	fic.	State Prohibition.
Economics, and liquor	National Government, and	Taxation.
traffic.	liquor traffic.	Tuberculosis, and liquor.
Education.	National Prohibition.	Wage Earner.
Family, and liquor traffic.	Organizations.	World Progress.

Under each of these general headings as well as more than 150 others, is classified all data regarding any phase of the topic in question, which appears in any page of the *YEAR BOOK*, and these sub-references, in turn, are alphabetically arranged.

In addition to the topical headings with their groups of subordinate references, every important item is also given an independent main head, and can thus be quickly found without referring to the general topical groups under which it is listed.

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